

السنة 1350 من الهجرة

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uspends  
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BELLS  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
BELLS

# THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

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25p

BELLS  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
BELLS

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for here  
and now

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## Thatcher air deal fails to pacify Malaysia

From Nick Cummings-Bruce in  
Kuala Lumpur and  
James Naughtie in London

The Prime Minister yesterday  
settled Britain's differences  
with Malaysia over trade  
and air traffic, but still found  
herself under attack in Kuala  
Lumpur for alleged inequalities  
in the treatment of Com-  
monwealth partners.

On the first day of her  
seven-nation tour of the Far  
East and Saudi Arabia, Mrs  
Thatcher conducted a success-  
ful negotiation with Dr  
Mahathir Mohamad, the Malay-  
sian Prime Minister, in which  
an extra flight from Kuala  
Lumpur to London was  
allowed and promises of subse-  
quent trade deals for British  
firms were given.

Shortly afterwards, however,  
Dr Mahathir started his quest  
with a sharp criticism of the  
Commonwealth at a banquet  
held in Mrs Thatcher's honour,  
in which he described the or-  
ganisation as "a creature of  
the past".

He said: "The world  
Commonwealth implies a cer-  
tain sharing of wealth between  
members. We took it quite lit-  
erally at first, but we have  
since found out that the  
Commonwealth has nothing to  
do with wealth commonly  
owned."

If any member wants any-  
thing he has to pay for it one  
way or another. If non-mem-  
bers are prepared to pay more  
than they have to, they will  
result in the Commonwealth  
being only Malaysia's foreign policy  
interest," he said.

Dr Mahathir, who has a repu-  
tation for hard-headedness and  
pragmatism, said that there was  
a "substantial  
commonality of views" between  
the two countries. Mrs  
Thatcher delivered a gentle  
rebuke about his dismissal of  
the sentimental aspects of Ma-  
layasia's colonial past.

"I think it is because you  
are a man and I am a woman,"  
she said. "Sentimentality is a  
little bit more in my life than  
in yours. I do think that senti-  
ment counts."

Before the banquet, during  
three hours of discussions  
which began with a 50-minute  
meeting of the two prime min-  
isters alone, the two sides com-  
promised on a long-standing  
request by Malaysia's airline,  
MAS, for an extra flight to  
London.

The seemingly minor and  
rather technical dispute had  
come to assume larger signifi-  
cance in Malaysia where it was  
seen as an example of British  
insensitivity to legitimate de-  
mands on the part of its for-  
mer colony. Had the issue re-  
lated to relations on a much  
broader level would have  
suffered.

In the event, Britain agreed  
to the extra flight, but it will  
not start to operate for a year  
or two and Malaysia tacitly  
agreed to look again at tax  
privileges recently awarded to  
Malaysians travelling by MAS,  
which Britain and a number of  
airlines considered unfair  
discrimination.

The agreement was hailed  
by the Malaysians as a "land-  
mark" and although discus-  
sions were described as busi-  
ness-like, radio thrills came  
from the two sides said pri-  
vately that they agreed well  
for the future.

With that issue safely out of  
the way, the two sides went on  
to discuss British interests in  
a number of potentially lucrative  
contracts ranging from the sale  
of buses to joint ventures in  
defence industries, and Malay-  
sian concerns over education,  
for its students abroad, and its  
Turn to back page, col. 5

Employers bitter as NUT votes  
on intensifying pay disruption

## Teachers threaten chaos in new term

By Andrew Moncur  
Education Staff

Children face a summer of  
disruption, with their schools  
being hit repeatedly by teach-  
ers' strikes, under an intensi-  
fied pay campaign to be put  
to members of the largest  
teaching union today.

A higher level of hostilities  
seems certain to be agreed by  
the National Union of Teach-  
ers at its conference in  
Scarborough.

The union leadership will  
seek powers this afternoon to  
extend the range of sanctions  
and to increase disruptive ac-  
tion in selected target areas.

Local education authorities  
which resist voicing support  
for the teachers' pay demands  
are in line for the most severe  
disruption.

The NUT is determined to  
persuade the local authorities  
to accept its demands for a  
10% pay rise, plus a 1% "cost-  
of-living" increase.

At the end of the sum-  
mer term, schools in England  
and Wales will face the pros-  
pect of being hit over and  
over again by teachers' walk-  
outs, ranging from half-day to  
three-day stoppages.

So far, schools hit once have  
been asked to return to work  
after a single day. Authorities  
have known that each week a  
new hit list would be drawn up,  
avoiding the repeat action week-by-week  
which has caused widespread  
chaos in Scottish schools.

Teachers in Scotland have  
singled out the consequences  
of government ministers for a  
rolling programme of school  
strikes in support of their de-  
mand for an independent pay  
review.

Some schools in England and  
Wales will be liable to be ter-  
minated in a similar way for a  
series of disruptive actions,  
continuing indefinitely.

The proposals from the NUT  
executive, which will be put to  
delegates in the form of an  
emergency motion, brought a  
bitterly angry response last  
night from the leader of the  
employers in the teachers' pay  
negotiations.

Mr Philip Morrell, chair-  
man of Hampshire education  
committee and the employers'  
spokesman on the Burnham  
pay-negotiating committee,  
said: "What on earth do they  
expect to achieve by turning  
on the children and treating  
them in this outrageous way?"

"They will totally lose the  
sympathy of the parents and  
they are setting an appalling  
example for the children.  
Some time the children, who  
speak by protest, will be  
tempted to give a return to  
the teachers' pay demands."

Mr Morrell said that all  
teaching is an example of the  
children and that the teach-  
ers' pay demands are an out-  
rageous example of the chil-  
dren's pay demands.

It is a business policy  
which can only be totally de-  
structive to the standing of the  
profession."

He "totally despised" be-  
cause, he said, the union had  
turned its back on negotiating  
a settlement through linked  
talks "on salary structure  
reform."

The NUT walked out of a  
structure working party in De-  
cember, effectively removing  
any chance of reaching agree-  
ment on a package of propos-  
als offered by the employers  
which would have meant more  
resources which the education  
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"If there was no alternative  
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Restoring the rose: Mr Peter Gibson, Secretary of the York Glaziers' Trust with a section for York Minster's rose window, restoration of which is about to begin. Picture by Don McPhee. Report, more pictures, page 2

## Reagan's peace initiative doomed

By James Naughtie  
Political Correspondent

The Government sealed the  
fate of the Northern Ireland  
gas industry yesterday when it  
refused to accept a modified  
plan for a natural gas pipeline  
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## Veto for Ulster gas pipeline

By James Naughtie  
Political Correspondent

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Government for piped natural  
gas from the Kinsale field off  
the south-west coast, because  
of the cost demanded.

Last night union leaders in  
the province said they were  
disappointed and bitter at the  
decision and would seek a  
meeting with Mr. Douglas  
Hurd, the Secretary of State.

Mr. Terry Carlin, Northern Ire-  
land officer for the Irish Con-  
gress of Trade Unions, said it  
was "an obscenity" for the  
Government to spend nearly  
£100 million on shutting down  
the industry.

The pipeline became a mat-  
ter of intense political interest  
in the last days of the Calla-  
ghan government, when it was  
used as one of the many bar-  
gaining counters in ministers'  
efforts to secure the support  
of Ulster Unionist MPs.

Last year ministers con-  
cluded that it would be  
cheaper to cancel the project  
and run down the town gas  
industry in Northern Ireland,  
which has supplied consumers  
in Belfast and 12 other towns.

There has recently been a sub-  
stantial drop in the number of  
households using the coal-pro-  
duced gas.

## 32-mile jam hits M-way

By Paul Brown

A 32-MILE traffic jam across  
two counties caused the  
worst holiday hold-up in the  
MI's history yesterday.

Police in Northampton-  
shire said the sheer volume  
of traffic heading north and  
into the contra-flow road  
works at junction 16 caused  
an unprecedented build-up.

The jam began early in  
the morning and, by mid-  
afternoon, the tail-back was  
32 miles long from south of  
junction 18 at Rugby, to a  
point between junctions 14  
in Buckinghamshire and 13  
in Bedfordshire.

Traffic was moving at an av-  
erage of less than 10 miles  
an hour and drivers took up  
to four hours to clear the  
jam.

Inspector Paul Kimbrey, of  
Thames Valley Police, said:  
"We have never seen any-  
thing like this one. It is the  
worst traffic jam on the M1  
we can remember."

He said that motorists  
were making matters worse  
Turn to back page, col. 2

## Mild weather warms government on jobs

By Margaret Pagnan,  
City Correspondent

A slowing in the increase in  
the number of unemployed last  
month to 3,000 on a seasonally  
adjusted basis will bring some  
comfort to the Government in  
its efforts to tackle  
unemployment.

This compares with the  
sharp rises recorded over the  
past three months, which had  
been blamed on the severe  
weather conditions and ap-  
peared to be the first effects  
of the high increases seen last  
summer.

Unemployment increased by  
3,000 to 2,147,000 in March, ex-  
cluding school leavers accord-  
ing to provisional figures  
released in Thursday. This  
leaves the number out of work  
for March at February's figure  
of 18 per cent. The figure for  
March 1984 was 12.5 per cent.

The Department of Em-  
ployment said the lower in-  
crease was an unwinding effect  
following the return to more nor-  
mal March weather conditions.  
But officials said the underly-  
ing trend in adult employ-  
ment—measured on a six  
month basis—is still grow-  
ing at between 10,000 and 15,000 a  
month.

The unadjusted figure  
showed one of the most signi-  
cant falls—58,000 to  
3,268,000—since the series was  
started in 1971. This  
brings the level down to 13.5  
per cent of the workforce com-  
pared to February's 13.7 per  
cent.

Mr Tom King, the Em-  
ployment Secretary, said: "On  
their own, this month's figures  
are more encouraging, particu-  
larly having regard to the em-  
ployment increases and the  
fact that it will be some  
months before the first effects  
of the budget are seen."

The 58,000 fall in total un-  
employment was made up of a  
drop of 45,000 adults and some  
10,000 school leavers.

On the vacancy front, there  
was also some encouraging  
signs with the number of va-  
cancies at jobcentres up by  
3,100 to 159,200.

Mr King added: "The fall is  
a significant improvement on  
recent months. There is  
slightly better news on vacan-  
cies too, which, after falling in  
these months have risen  
again."

Each of the recovery came  
from job increases in the  
South-east, East Anglia and  
West Midlands regions, which  
had been particularly hit by  
bad weather in earlier months.

The independent Unemploy-  
ment Unit estimates that on  
the old basis of counting un-  
employment figures, the unem-  
ployment figures for March  
should be 3,502,000 on a sea-  
sonally adjusted basis—or 14.3  
per cent of the workforce. Un-  
adjusted, it gives a figure of  
3,659,000 and 14.8 per cent, in-  
cluding school leavers.

The unit argues that its fig-  
ures cover all those who are  
unemployed—including people  
over 60 who are now removed  
from the official figures by  
the offer of special benefits.

Figures for Northern Ireland  
revealed a small dip in the  
numbers of unemployed from  
21 per cent to 20.9 per cent



## TERRY WAITE'S HOPE FOR THE HUNGRY

"The central message of Easter is one of hope. But for countless  
victims of famine in Africa there is apparently no hope this Easter. Their  
suffering continues. Whatever hope they have will have to come from  
you. As Chairman of the YMCA's world development wing, Y Care  
International, my prayer this Easter is that you will support our work  
to bring long term hope to the poor and hungry. We have hundreds of  
young volunteers at the points of need. In Sudan, for example, they are  
feeding thousands of hungry Ethiopian children. They are also  
running programmes to help young refugees find work so that they  
can feed their own families. Please  
help us this Easter. Children, like  
Martheze in our picture, are  
depending on you for their future."

Please send your donation with this coupon to Terry Waite, Chairman, Dept. 76,  
Y Care International, FREEPOST, London E17 3JH.

I enclose my donation for £120 £30 £10 £5 or charge  
my ACCESS/BARCLAYCARD No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Receipt will only be sent  
if an SAE is enclosed.  
Registered Charity No. 21280. Cheques to Y Care International.

CARE  
INTERNATIONAL  
The Y.M.C.A. world development agency

## Boat Race faces troubled waters

By John Eard

Extra police and Port of  
London Authority launches  
have been drafted in to the  
start of today's Oxford-Cam-  
bridge Boat Race, after an un-  
official threat by some Thames  
watermen to blockade the  
river.

The threat to stop the race  
has been signalled to support a  
pay dispute between the water-  
men's section of the Transport  
and General Workers' Union  
and the Port of London  
Authority.

The PLA is understood to  
have indicated that if any un-  
authorised boats try to disrupt  
the course, it will consider  
withdrawing licences from the  
men involved.

The dispute has already

removed part of the traditional  
spectacle of the contest be-  
tween Putney and Mortlake.  
Watermen are refusing to op-  
erate the two pleasure steamers  
which usually follow the boats  
and form a backdrop for pho-  
tographs and television pic-  
tures. Steamers were shown in  
a Boat Race painting as long  
ago as 1860.

The hire of his year's steam-  
ers, the Viscountess and the  
Hurlingham, had to be can-  
celled after they had sold out  
their 400 tickets at £5.50 each.  
The would-be spectators were  
attracted by the prospect of an  
unusually close race as Cam-  
bridge tries to achieve its first  
win for 10 years.

Today's 131st Boat Race is  
being sponsored by Ladbrokes

Hotels for about £300,000 and  
Cambridge had had a consis-  
tently good showing in the  
growing preparations.  
Ladbrokes were quoting odds  
on the contest of Oxford 25;  
Cambridge 15-8.

The cancellation of the plea-  
sure steamers came too late to  
notify most of the ticket-hold-  
ers, who include ex-Blues, row-  
ing fans, and schoolboy car-  
ners — or to arrange any  
privilege of a private party for  
them to see the start of the  
race.

Mr Duncan Clegg, the Lon-  
don representative for the  
Oxford and Cambridge Boat  
Club, said: "There is likely  
to be a milling crowd of up to  
400 people on Putney bank de-  
manding their money back."

No TGWU Union spokesman  
was available for comment.  
This year's university race  
has a double first. Bruce Philip  
is the first Blue to row for  
both universities, after moving  
to Oxford where he is studying  
medicine. Henrietta Shaw,  
newcomer, is the first woman  
to start for Cambridge.

Before last year's race, the  
Cambridge Cox, Peter Hobson,  
steered his crew into a barge,  
causing a 24-hour delay to the  
start. Miss Shaw, aged 23,  
promised to have her eyes  
tested in an attempt to avoid  
the same fate.

The third-year modern lan-  
guages student also promised  
to go on a diet. She now  
weighs 6st 2lb.

Light Blue remembered skills,  
page 12.

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spectacle of the contest be-  
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Leftwing areas ready to end defiance of law

## NUM treads carefully to retrieve court cash

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Miners' union officials are planning a delicate, step by step strategy over the next few weeks to free the union from control of the court appointed sequestrator and receiver.

Leftwing areas of the National Union of Mineworkers have acknowledged that there is little practical purpose in continuing open defiance of the courts, and are seeking a form of accommodation with the judiciary.

The Lancashire area is planning an application to release membership contributions earmarked for area unions. Normally, half a miner's weekly contribution of around £1.40 is handed to the area unions with the remainder going to the national union.

A large proportion of the national union's money is then handed back to the areas for the payment of area officials, compensation and branch running expenses. The Lancashire area claims that their money is being withheld improperly by the receiver.

Area unions have been applying individually to the receiver for their proportion of members' contributions. All union subscriptions are deducted from a miner's weekly pay by the National Coal Board, which has been handing the money to the receiver.

Lawyers acting for the Lancashire area argue that none of the area unions are in contempt of court, and that the action which led in December to the appointment of the receiver by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies and the removal of the national union's

three trustees. A successful application by Lancashire would pave the way for other areas to follow suit.

As a further sign of compliance with the law, the NUM executive is recommending a series of rule changes to bring the union's method of electing the national executive into line with the Trade Union Act, 1984. The rule changes will be put to the union's annual delegate conference this summer.

Clarification over the voting rights of the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, on the national executive is also expected at the conference. Under the act, the president would have to have a yearly re-election if he held a casting vote on the executive. Under NUM practice, the chairman of the executive, who is not necessarily the President, holds a casting vote.

The NUM believes that it can clear its contempt without having to apologise formally to the court.

The union's lawyers point out that Mr Justice Scott lifted a sequestration order against the South Wales miners union on March 12 without receiving a formal apology from the union or any undertaking as to its future conduct.

The judge said: "The court's dignity does not depend upon or require an expressed public recognition of the sincerity of which might in the circumstances be open to question."

He said the key factor was whether the court's jurisdiction had been seen to prevail and whether the original contempt had been adequately punished through the sequestration.

Some lawyers close to the NUM believe that Mr Justice Scott's remarks could be construed as an invitation to the union to apply for discharge of the sequestration. Most of the NUM's money transferred abroad has now been recovered.

Mr Scargill visited the Durham area on Thursday in an attempt to dissuade the area NUM from expelling more miners who broke the strike. He later spoke to the area disciplinary committee which has expelled 180 miners.

Mr Billy Stobbs, the Durham area representative on the NUM executive, acknowledged that the expulsions might have embarrassed the national union in its attempts to persuade the Nottinghamshire leadership that the union did not plan wholesale expulsions of working miners.

There was no explanation of why the visit — part of an annual regional programme — had been called off. The delegation consisted of two colliery branch officials and the NUM NUM pensions officer, Mr David Fendergast.

A DELEGATION of three Nottinghamshire miners who were due to visit Russia in May have been told the invitation has been withdrawn. A telegram sent to Nottinghamshire NUM headquarters and signed "Pome Grille, Secretary of Soviet Embassy," reads: "This is to inform you that this union has to withdraw its invitation of January 2, 1985."

There were 118 secondments to the Civil Service from outside organisations in 1984 and that in the past four years five such appointments have been made to the Ministry of Defence without the need for a certificate from the Civil Service commissioners.

The Prime Minister has refused to publish any arrangements proposed for Mr Levene's secondment before it was discovered that the terms of his appointment fell outside the Order of Council guidelines.

Mr Brown said last night: "There is now clearly a need for a wide-ranging inquiry. The growth of appointments from business coming just at the moment when the Government is giving away so much under its privatisation policy is very worrying."

In the list of last year's secondments issued from Downing Street, the Department of Trade and Industry leads the field with 40. The MoD had a total of 14.

Mrs Thatcher repeated that new procedures were being devised to ensure that future secondments were made in compliance with the 1982 Order in Council.

Mr Levene, who will earn a total of £107,000 a year, was formerly chairman of United Scientific Holdings, a leading arms contractor, and will be prohibited until the first anniversary of his appointment next March from sealing papers concerning possible contracts with any companies with which he was associated.

seen in every other European country. Mr St John-Stevens, Conservative MP for Chelmsford, added: "I hope that second thoughts will prevail and we will be able to see and hear the Pope on Easter Day."

The decision not to broadcast the Pope's message from Rome, for the first time in 30 years, was brought about by a sharp fall in viewing figures. It is understood that last year's figure was only 200,000.

### NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces that with effect from close of business 4th April 1985

**Base Rate**  
its base rate was reduced from 13½% to 13% per annum

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## Women continue fight for pits

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The Women Against Pit Closures group is to set up a permanent national organisation despite the ending of the coal strike. Draft proposals for a national organisation are being discussed by the regional miners' wives' groups and will be discussed at a meeting of the group's national committee next week.

The draft proposals include an individual membership of 30p a week with a third going to the national group, a third to the areas and a third to the National Union of Mineworkers.

The intention is to have three categories of membership — those who are also members of the NUM (about 8,000 women are in the union), including canteen and white-collar staff, wives and relatives of miners, and women who have been active in the support groups.

The women's group is also discussing with NUM national and area officials the possibility of some kind of associate membership of the union. It has already been tentatively discussed by the union executive, but some executive members are strongly opposed to the union diluting its current membership structure.

The national leadership, including Mr Arthur Scargill, has enthusiastically backed the development of the miners' wives' organisations.

The union's annual delegate conference is already due to discuss change in its rules to bring in a form of associate membership.

The Women Against Pit Closures group is also discussing setting up educational programmes for miners' wives. Ms Jean McGrindle, the national treasurer said yesterday: "There is a real thirst among the women to learn more about politics and trade unions."

"As yet there is no evidence of any decline in the miners' wives' groups, even though one might expect them to feel exhausted and willing to return to what they called normality before the strike."

Mrs Betty Heathfield, an ex-official member of the group's 17-strong national committee and wife of the NUM's general secretary said: "We want to move fairly quickly to set up a national organisation. The media has ignored the numerical strength of the miners' wives' movement. We all realise that there is still a giant struggle ahead."

need to go to the courts or to the solicitors' disciplinary tribunal. The Consumer Council argues that the present complaints system is too fragmented. Complaints about misconduct are dealt with by the Law Society. Claims for compensation arising from negligence have to be pursued privately through the courts.

It also suggests there is a major conflict of interest within the Law Society, which has to promote the interests of the profession and provide a complaints procedure.

The Consumer Council welcomes the changes to be introduced in the Administration of Justice Bill, enabling the Law Society to order a solicitor to



At work on the window — seen in situ below — are Peter Gibson (left), Anthony Temperton, and apprentice Joseph Burton. Pictures by Don McPhee

## Assembling a glass jigsaw in 4,000 pieces

Malcolm Pithers reports on a daunting project at York Minster

RESTORATION experts are about to begin work on what they call the largest medieval jigsaw in the world.

The jigsaw is the famous Rose Window at York Minster, severely damaged by fire last July. Fortunately, not a single piece of the 13th century glass was lost in the blaze but all 72 panels which hold more than 8,000 individual pieces of glass, were blistered and cracked.

Restorers are ready to begin a time-consuming process, not so much of piecing the window together as of cementing it with a silicon-based liquid which will hold the tiny fragments of rare glass in position.

The fire at York Minster caused millions of pounds worth of damage and left the Rose Window seriously suspended 50ft above the south transept with no roof support.

The glass panels in the window were later removed piece by piece and carried into the workshops of the York Glaziers Trust.

Now, after months of investigation, a decision has been taken on how best to rebuild the Rose Window. It would be impossible to dismantle the panels and then rebuild them because the glass itself would disintegrate. So Mr Peter Gibson, secretary of the Glaziers Trust, has devised a method of sandwiching the old glass

panels between two new sections.

Next a type of liquid glue will be poured over the original glass so that it will seep between the honeycombed cracks. When this has hardened, new glass will be placed over the back and front of the panels before they are lifted back into place in the south transept.

Tests are now being carried out by Professor Roy Newton, visiting professor at Sheffield University, and Dr Norman Tennant, of Glasgow's museum and art gallery, to determine which type of liquid glue will be suitable for the glass.

Throughout all the process, strips of simple, old-fashioned adhesive tape, which were placed on the panels after the blaze, will remain on the windows so there is no risk of the glass crumbling. The Rose Window will look virtually unchanged to the millions who visit York Minster each year and stare at it from the ground.

There has been talk of adding some small insignia to mark the fire of 1984, but no decision has yet been taken. The window, 22ft 4in in diameter, will probably be back in position within three years. Before the fire the jigsaw contained 8,000 separate pieces of glass, but now, because of the damage and the cracks, there are an estimated 40,000 pieces of individual glass.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Families sit in

SEVEN families, including children, have barricaded themselves into a council office at Coventry in an attempt to get rehoused from the Wood End estate, where they say vandalism is making their lives a misery. writes Sarah Boseley.

A spokesman for the families said that despite protests to the local authority and the police, nothing had been done about vandalism and hooliganism on the estate.

### Bridge tournament

THE 20TH Easter bridge tournament, sponsored by the Guardian, began yesterday at the Park Lane Hotel, London, with a record number of 4,000 players from Britain and overseas are expected to take part.

Main event in the three-day tournament is the Guardian Pairs Championship. The tournament also includes the finals of the under-25s pairs. The 30 finalists in this event have also been invited to take part in the third main event, the Teams of Four championships, competing for the Bixi Markus Cup.

### Canal study

A £55,000 study to save the upper reaches of the Manchester Ship Canal has been commissioned by the management consultant Coopers & Lybrand.

A steering committee, with representatives from local authorities, North-west Water and the Manchester Ship Canal Company, commissioned the study which is looking at the prospects of attracting new traffic to the waterway and cutting down running costs.

### Prestwick's place

THE Government has decided that Prestwick should remain the principal international Scottish airport for long haul passenger services, ending months of uncertainty about its future, writes Alan Travis.

The announcement by the Scottish Office and the Department of Transport follows a review of Scottish lowlands airports during which the Government voiced concern at Prestwick's decline in traffic and mounting losses.

### Tee-shirt ban

CHELSEA football club has warned supporters attending matches at its Stamford Bridge ground that they will be barred if they wear tee-shirts with anti-semitic slogans. Last week, Hoveferry Road magistrates fined a Chelsea fan £100 for wearing such a shirt.

## Molesworth protesters run Heseltine's gauntlet

Police have key role in helping rally to get peace message across. David Fairhall reports on a bylaw broadside

THE organisers of this week-end's mass anti-nuclear demonstration at the Molesworth cruise missile site are hoping that a tolerant attitude shown by the Cambridgeshire police will help prevent violence. The police have persuaded the Ministry of Defence to lend 10 acres of land adjacent to the missile site on which people can congregate and have promised to apply the tough new statutory three-weeks public consultation.

Even if the demonstration is as good natured as similar Easter protests have been in the past, the march on Molesworth will mark a change in the public confrontation over nuclear weapons. The physical and legal advantage is shifting at least temporarily in favour of the authorities.

The defence bylaws which came into force this week at the Cambridgehire missile site and at Greenham Common in Berkshire have been changed scarcely at all despite representations to the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, during the statutory three-weeks public consultation.

In particular, clause 2(1) of the Molesworth bylaws remains intact, making it an arrestable offence subject to a maximum £100 fine to "distribute or display any handbill, leaflet, sign, advertisement, circular, post, bill, notice or object within the protected area or affix the same to either side of the perimeter fence."

It is in interpreting this clause that the Cambridgeshire police have promised to use their discretion over Easter, to avoid the absurd prospect of some CND boddy finding itself in custody for poking a daffodil through the perimeter wire.

The important general effect of the new bylaws, made by Mr Heseltine under the Military Lands Act of 1962, is to make it an arrestable offence simply to trespass on either of the American cruise missile bases, whether or not criminal damage is involved.

Some anti-nuclear campaigners whose attitude has been hardened by frequent clashes with the authorities — and this evidently includes some of the women arrested for breaking into Greenham Common this week — may welcome more arrests for the publicity they bring, even if there are fines of up to £100.

Others will see them as a sign of the tough line signalled by Mr Heseltine when his troops moved in overnight to seal off the Molesworth site with barbed wire.

The purpose of this surprise operation was to evict protesters from the so-called Rainbow Village and to provide a screen behind which civil contractors could erect the perimeter fence. It was noticeable that neither police nor soldiers could bring themselves to demolish the villagers' half-built peace camps which still stand in its own circle of barbed wire like some primitive do-it-yourself Norman chancel.

In one sense, starting almost from scratch, on the

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## OBITUARY

### Alec Kemp

ALEC KEMP, a deputy publisher of the Guardian, died yesterday aged 57. He had recently returned to work after a heart operation.

Mr Kemp joined the Guardian in 1964 as a driver, delivering copies to railway stations. Ten years ago he was appointed deputy publisher, overseeing the printing of the paper.

His wife died in 1983. Mr Kemp, who lived in Landon, Essex, is survived by two daughters and a son.

## Cruise protest women gaoled

Two peace women who spent three hours in the control tower at the Greenham Common cruise missile base and damaged documents have been gaoled.

Rebecca Johnson, 29, was imprisoned for a month and Elizabeth Galt, 21, for 14 days after they refused at Reading Crown Court last Thursday to be bound over to keep the peace for three years. They had been convicted by a jury of causing criminal damage.

Judge John Murchie had said he did not want to make them martyrs but their refusal to be bound over forced his hand.

The Law Society is ready to make some changes. It commissioned a report last year from Coopers and Lybrand which sets out options for a new complaints system.

In dispute with the solicitor, price £3 from NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA.

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## Brothers beaten by police receive £4,000

Two teenage brothers who claimed they were beaten up by police have received £4,000 in an out-of-court settlement. However, their father, a former police officer, claims the payout is part of a cover up.

Baltimore and Eric Ranger, now aged 16 and 17, said that between 10 and 12 uniformed police officers attacked them with truncheons as they left a north London funfair in August 1983.

Both were treated in hospital for injuries including a broken nose sustained by Baltimore. Mr Leslie Ranger, aged 54, of Stock Orchard Crescent, Holloway, north London—who served with the Jamaican police for nine years—sued for damages. He says he accepted the money 30 months after the alleged incident, to spare his sons the ordeal of going to court.

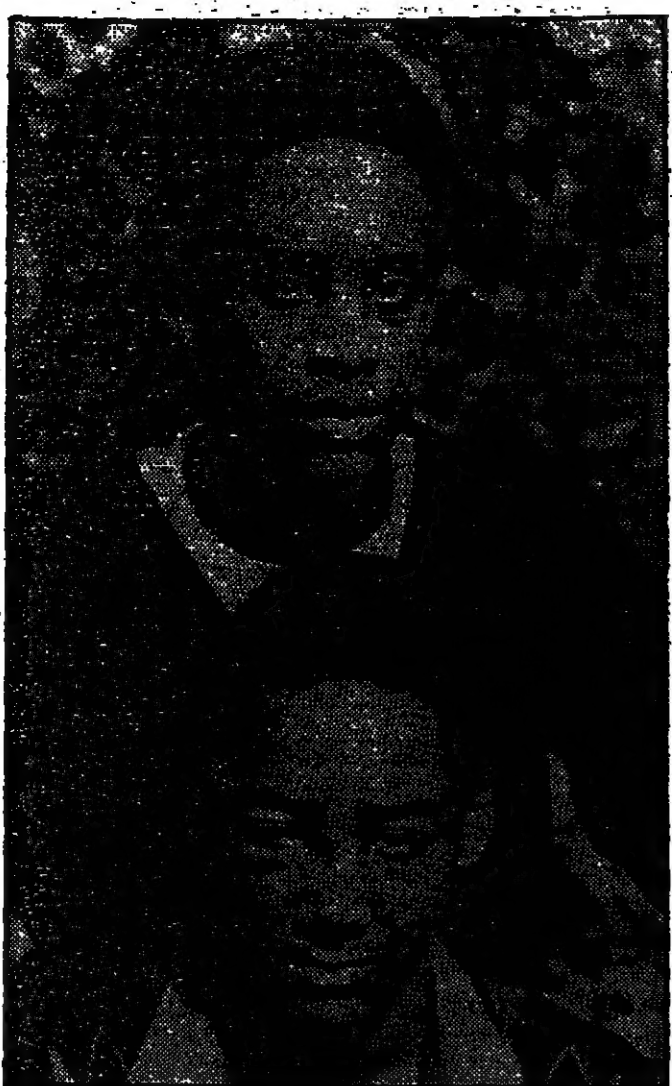
"The police paid out the money because they were afraid that all the facts would come out in court and cause them embarrassment," said Mr Ranger.

"They say they still haven't found any officers who were responsible, but their investigation is a complete sham—a cover up. They know who did it, but they aren't going to tell me or anyone else."

"It is an outrage. They just saw two defenceless blacks and thought they would give them a good kicking."

Eric Ranger said the police mistook him and his brother for youths who taunted them as they drove past in a police van.

Baltimore Ranger said: "If anything ever happened to me, the police are the last people I would call—I've completely lost trust in them."



Eric (top) and Baltimore Ranger: Attacked leaving funfair

"We were walking down St George's Lane when the police van drew up beside us. They told us to stop and they jumped out and started beating us up—I was terrified. I didn't know what was going on. I got my nose broken, and Eric was covered in cuts."

A Scotland Yard spokesman confirmed that the money was paid to the two boys for "injuries received in an incident involving officers of the Metropolitan Police."

He added: "The matter is still under investigation by the complaints investigation bureau, so it would be wrong to discuss it further."

## Dales park fears for winding road

By Michael Parkin

The Yorkshire Dales National Park department is afraid that the narrow, winding, and often hilly A684 road through Wensleydale, in the heart of the park, is to be made a primary traffic route linking the A1 with the M6 near Kendal.

The national park officer, Mr R. J. Harvey, says in a report to his committee that a circular from the Environment Department stating that roads for long-distance traffic should not be developed in national parks, and that no existing road should be upgraded unless there is a compelling reason and no alternative.

There are options. The A66 Scotch Corner road linking the A1 with the M6 at Penrith, leaves the A1 only 11 miles north of the A684 junction. To the south, the A65 by Skipton offers a link with the M6 just south of Kendal.

The A684 enters the national park west of the village of Wensley and passes through Ayresgill, Bainbridge, Hawes, and Sedburgh, leaving the park just short of the M6. In places, it is so narrow that two heavy lorries would have difficulty in passing.

Mr Harvey will invite his committee on Thursday to tell the county council's highways committee of its concern that the proposed upgrading could harm the park's special environmental qualities. He will also ask them to seek assurances that no road improvements would follow, encouraging yet more heavy traffic.

A primary route is defined

## Home again

A nine-year-old girl who underwent a heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, in February, was allowed home yesterday. Doctors said the condition of Pamela Owen, of Priestland Walk, Fareham, Hampshire, was most satisfactory.

Government defeated on bill to axe sources of aid for movie-makers

## Lords vote for TV film levy

By Alan Travis and Dennis Barker

THE HOUSE of Lords has dealt during third reading of the Films Bill and restored the power to charge a levy on television showings of feature films, and on sale of blank and prerecorded video tapes.

The move could substantially increase the money available to the Government to inject into the film industry. Before the Lords amendment, about £2 million a year was to be made available to enhance British film production until 1990.

However, the Government

is expected to reverse the defeat when the bill returns to the Commons for its final stages.

The Films Bill will scrap the already suspended quota system under which cinemas had to show a proportion of British films. It also abolishes the Eady levy on cinema admissions, the British Film Fund Agency, which administers the levy, and the National Film Finance Corporation.

During the third reading on Thursday, an all-party alliance of peers successfully introduced measures regarding a levy on televised feature films and on blank and prerecorded video cassettes by

77 votes to 62. It is believed they are seeking a levy of about £1 per video cassette.

Baroness White (Labour), said that the Government had praised the plumage of the successful British film industry but forgotten the dying bird. "The only way you can keep a flourishing film production industry is by some way of spreading the resources more evenly between different parts of the industry."

Dennis Barker writes: Mr Richard Craven, founder member of the Association of Independent Producers, which has campaigned for a levy on TV screening of cinema films and on blank video

tapes, said yesterday that he was "delighted and thrilled" with the attitude of the Lords.

Mr Craven said that if the Government could produce finance capital even at this late stage, it would do an enormous amount to reverse the trend of British talent going to Hollywood.

"It will encourage the British film industry, which is like a public relations exercise for Britain and British trade."

If the British film industry revived, it would be because the Government followed the principle of governments abroad and legislated to provide finance.

## Joseph steps in to save school

By Andrew Moneur, Education Staff

The most modern high school in Staffordshire has been saved from closing by Sir Keith Joseph, it was confirmed yesterday.

The Education Secretary has rejected the county council's plan to close Weston Road High School, Stafford, in 1987. The school was built for £2.75 million, received its first pupils in September, 1979, and produced its first sixth-form leavers last summer.

The closure plan was drawn because of falling school rolls. The education authority argued that it would not be possible to keep open four high schools to serve the town's falling population of 13 to 15-year-olds.

Parents, teachers, and governors objected to the proposal to close Weston Road, which serves the east side of the town and the surrounding rural districts, while the council retained two older schools standing less than a mile apart in west Stafford.

They welcomed Sir Keith's ruling yesterday. "There has been considerable rejoicing," said one Weston Road teacher.

## Falkland costs rise by £60m

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of concealing a £60 million rise in the costs of the Falklands airport by Mr George Foulkes, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman.

He claimed in a letter to the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, that the Government's estimate is now £430 million, compared with the figure of £370 million given to the Commons two months ago.

The runway is due to be opened next month by Prince Andrew, but there have been reports that the completion of other facilities will be delayed and that civilian flights will not be allowed until mid-1987.

Mr Foulkes asked Mr Heseltine to confirm the latest cost estimates and the expected completion date. He claimed in his letter that one of the reasons for increasing costs was the decision against using fixed price contracts for much of the work.

He said last night: "Only two months ago I was told in the Commons that the cost would be £370 million. Why did the Government not mention this vast increase? Why did it deceive the Commons? It knows that at a time of cuts at home, the never-ending costs of Fortress Falklands are incredibly unpopular with the majority of the people."

Right: Mr George Foulkes — "unpopular policy"



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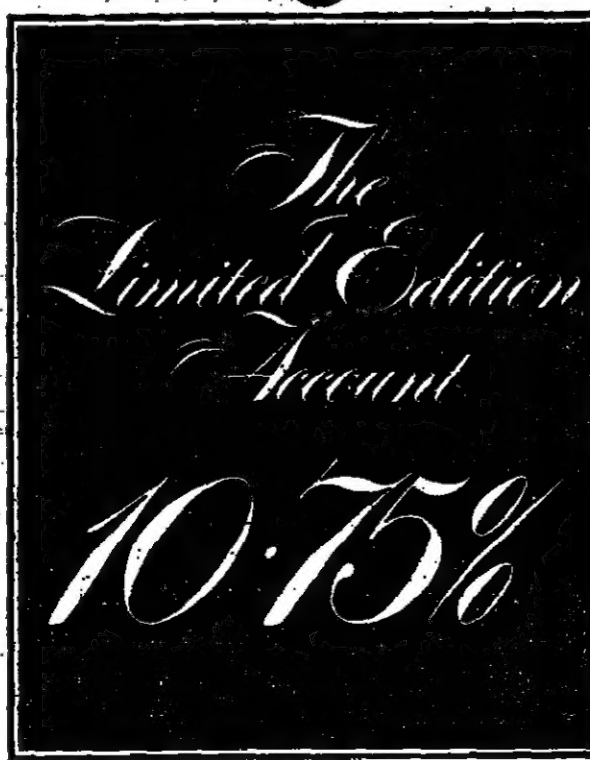


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# Post Office reaches the 'deal of the century'

THE AGREEMENT between the Post Office management and union averting the first national postal strike for 14 years, is being hailed by both sides.

Management claims the agreement represents its most important breakthrough this century, while the Union of Communication Workers says that the deal is the best new technology agreement in the country.

Management believes that the agreement, signed on Thursday, will save between £100 million and £180 million annually, with just over half the savings going to the workers in improved bonuses.

The Post Office's aim in the year-long talks has been to buy out working practices that lead to high costs and overtime, and to bring in labour-saving technology.

The agreement comes in two stages. The first should be implemented in the next fortnight and the second soon after the union's annual conference next month. The conference, starting on May 19, will be asked by the executive to endorse stage one retrospectively. This covers mechanisation, new technology, and an extension of a work measurement scheme.

The executive will ask the conference to be given a mandate to negotiate stage two — the introduction of more part time staff and a compulsory productivity scheme.

Under the first stage, the union has conceded three main changes. First, it has agreed to full mechanisation of letter sorting. For three years the union has blocked the extension of mechanised sorting to cover letters coming into sorting offices and those for distribution to a postman's round.

Second, the union has agreed to allow full industrial engineering measurement techniques and new forms of continuous mail traffic measurement. The 1984 Monopolies and Mergers Commission report had concluded that the Post Office's "present productivity measurement techniques are not adequate to provide local, regional, or headquarters management with the information that they require to plan and control the letter post service."

Thirdly, the union has agreed to work new technology, notably the "optical character recognition" machine at Mount Pleasant, central London — a form of electronic sorting. The Post

Management and union hail the agreement on staffing and technology. Patrick Wintour reports



Sir Ronald Dearing (left) and Alan Tiffin: optimistic



Office tried to use it this week without the union's agreement, leading to the 24-hour walkout. Twenty machines will be installed in the next few years and the union has agreed to computerised letter monitoring.

Offices involved directly or indirectly in mechanisation and new technology will receive about 50 per cent of the savings.

In return for agreeing to stage one, every postal

worker will receive a £100 lump sum payment. A further £130 payment will be made once savings from stage two start to emerge. Management has also agreed to guarantee no compulsory redundancies; about six per cent of the 120,000 strong workforce leave the industry every year.

The Post Office has said that it will wait until June 16 to start introducing the part-timers, provided for

under stage two. Meanwhile it will continue recruiting 2,000 part-timers. Up to 20,000 extra staff are needed to deal with the daily and seasonal peaks and troughs in the mail business. They will cut out the expensive and unreliable average of 14 hours a week in overtime worked by the postmen who work extra hours.

If the union's conference overturns its current opposition to the principle of more

part-time staff — 8,500 part-timers already work for the Post Office — the union's negotiators will seek an agreement on their introduction and put that deal to a ballot. Management has said that it will bring in more part-timers with or without agreement, from June 17.

If the conference rejects more part-timers, on the basis that it will signal a qualified and despatched Post Office, the only consequence can be an all-out strike.

Mr Alan Tiffin, the UCU general secretary, said he would have to call a national strike ballot in line with the Trade Union Act 1984.

The union's conference rejected part-timers by a five to one show of hands three weeks ago, but Mr Tiffin said: "I think they will change their mind when they see the whole offer."

Sir Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman, agreed: "We're now convinced that the union's leadership is totally committed to selling part-timers to the conference and that they can deliver."

A local compulsory productivity scheme will also be introduced under stage two. The union's conference has consistently voted down such

a scheme, although the union's leadership has negotiated changes to the current voluntary scheme which they believe will make it more palatable to the conference.

The current, four-year-old voluntary scheme covers 65 per cent of staff and allows them to receive 75 per cent of the savings achieved against a target agreed between unions and management.

If a local office was calculated to have 10,000 hours of work a week, unions and management would aim to complete the work within 9,000 hours. The workforce would then receive 70 per cent of the wages saved.

Under the new scheme, offices are not committed to making cuts in the number of hours. The work to achieve a bonus, instead, a bonus can be achieved if the hours stay the same, but the volume of traffic increases.

Managers have agreed that, for three years, savings in administration and transport costs can be included in the bonus calculation.

No guarantee of a reduction of the working week has been given, although the Post Office has agreed to restructure working time to allow more postmen to work a five day week.

## 'Payola' warning to MPs from Biffen

Members of Commons select committees have been warned against accepting finance from private parties with a commercial interest in the independent inquiry.

The warning from Mr John Biffen, the leader of the Commons, followed a demand by Mr Peter Shore, the shadow leader of the House, in the Commons, for a code of conduct to be established after a public relations company made an offer to finance an environmental select committee trip to Sweden. Mr Shore described the offer of £5,500 as a commercially motivated attempt to influence the work of a select committee.

The company, Political Research and Communication International, offered to contribute to the costs of 11 MPs and officials from the committee to visit Sweden and look at advanced methods of disposing of nuclear waste.

Mr Peter Fry, Conservative MP for Wellingborough, a senior director of the company, has denied any knowledge of the offer. A select committee of the House, the House of Commons, had failed to secure Commons funds for the trip.

Mr Biffen said: "It would be appropriate for any select committee conducting an independent inquiry on the House's behalf to accept funding from any interested private party."

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## Changes in state vetting powers 'McCarthy-like'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Union leaders are seeking an urgent meeting with the Government about the decision to widen ministers' powers to suspend civil servants and companies considered to be potential security risks.

Officials in the cabinet office responsible for civil service security were not informed of the decision, which came as a surprise to them, it was revealed yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher announced the significant changes in what is known as the "purge procedures," in a written parliamentary answer on Wednesday night.

Mr Gerry Gilman, the chairman of the Council of Civil Service Unions' main policy committee and general secretary of the Society for Civil and Public Servants, yesterday described the move as a subtle extension of McCarthyism.

The First Division Association, which represents about 8,000 senior civil servants, has already expressed concern to the Government about the extension of positive vetting, which is related to — though separate from — the purge procedures.

Under positive vetting, officials are investigated before they take up posts involving access to classified information and are interviewed at fixed intervals thereafter.

GCHQ staff, for example, have recently been asked whether they believe Mrs Thatcher is doing a good job as Prime Minister. This has led to fears that, even without express ministerial guidance, investigators are indulging in what amounts to political vetting.

Unions are concerned that the new rules, and broader definition of security risks will mean that union officials — already banned from GCHQ — will now be prevented from negotiating for their members in other government departments.

The new rules will cover people engaged in work "vital to the security of the State." This includes officials in British Telecom, the Atomic Energy Authority, the Civil Office, and employees of private companies involved in government contracts, as well as civil servants.

The old rules enabled ministers to suspend members of "fascist or communist" organisations or people considered to be susceptible to pressure from them.

Under the new rules, ministers will be able to suspend anyone who is, or has been, a member of "a subversive group, acknowledged as such by the Minister, who aims to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy in the United Kingdom... by political, industrial or violent means."

Anyone who has been associated with members or sympathisers of such groups, or is susceptible to pressure from them, will also be liable to suspension.

People will be suspected, as one Whitehall official put it yesterday, if they are seen to be consorting with the wrong kind of people. Subversive groups have deliberately not been named because some are very short-lived, and others may change their aims depending on the leadership.

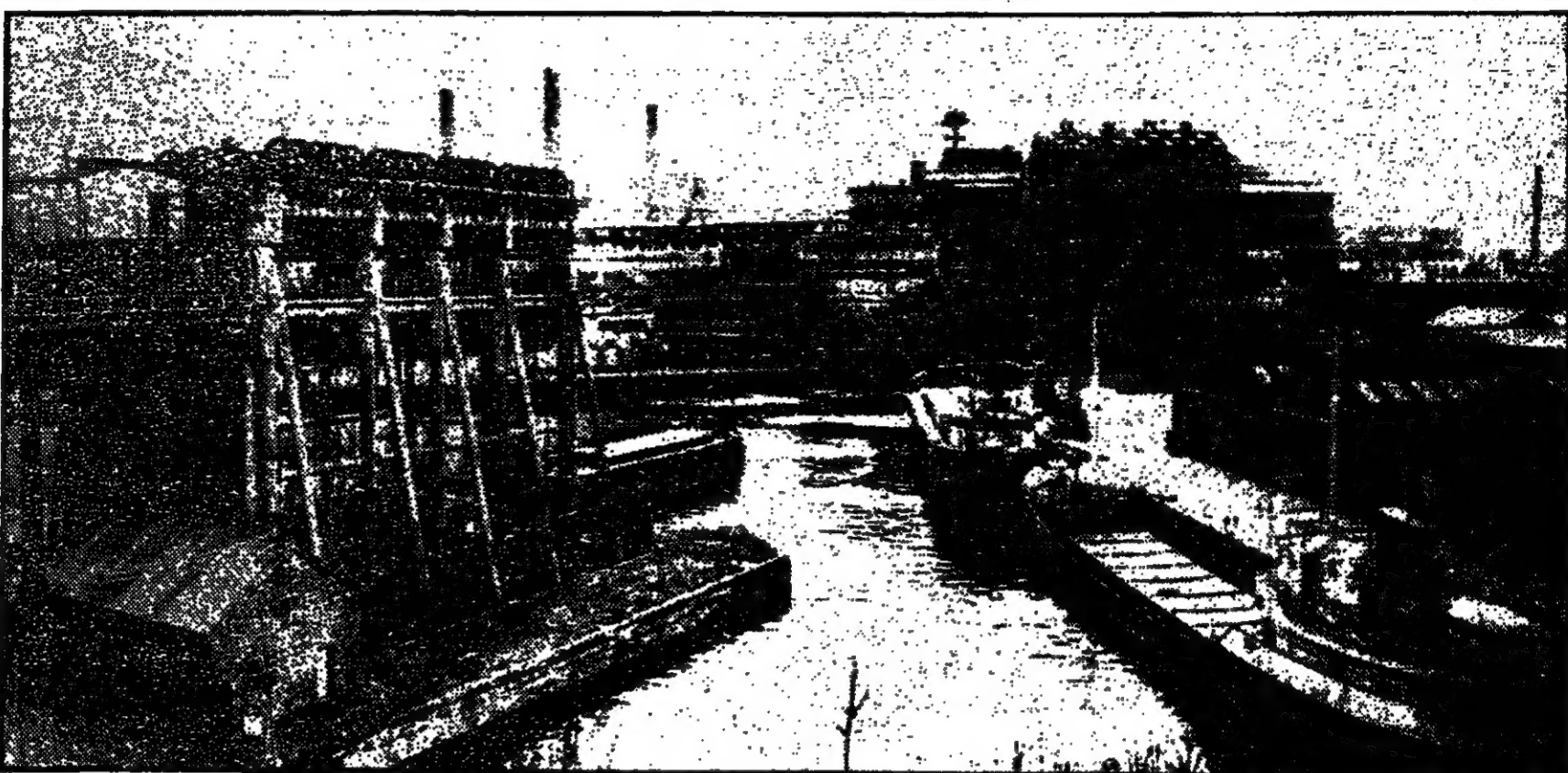
Mrs Thatcher said that the extension of the scope of the purge procedures were made following the 1982 report of the Security Commission, then chaired by Lord Diplock.

The report was drawn up after the political row provoked by Mr Chapman Pincher, the author and journalist, who alleged that Sir Roger Hollis, the director general of MI5 between 1966 and 1985, was a Soviet agent.

The Diplock report noted that character defects, rather than disloyalty for ideological reasons or subversive tendencies, had been the cause of all known cases of disclosure of information to hostile intelligence services in the previous 30 years.

The Security Commission report concentrated on positive vetting procedures, which cover about 45,000 civil servants, and another 20,000 officials in other public bodies. It recommended that fewer, rather than more, posts should be covered by positive vetting.

Under the purge procedures, a panel of three "wise men" advise ministers whether a prima facie case against an employee regarded as a security risk has been substantiated.



THE future of the Anderton lift in Cheshire (above) is in the balance following the discovery of widespread corrosion in its metalwork, writes Geoff Andrews.

The British Waterways Board, which has responsibility for the structure, will be deciding soon whether it can afford the £500,000 cost of renovating the lift and restoring it to use as a link for pleasure craft between the river

Weaver and the Trent and Mersey Canal, 50ft above, or leave it as a non-working monument, which would cut all connections between the river and the canal.

If the lift is saved it will probably be converted from the existing hydraulic mechanism to electricity with the leading capacity limited which would have no effect on recreational use and would maintain its appearance. Picture Don McPhee.

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## Labour denounces slum valley

By Paul Hoyland

The Welsh Secretary is being urged to investigate a "housing crisis" after a recent survey found that almost half the houses in the Cymon Valley in Mid-Glamorgan were unfit for human habitation.

Mr Barry Jones, the Labour MP for Alyn & Deeside, warned Mr Nicholas Edwards: "There is now a very serious worry among sections of the housing industry that the Welsh Office consistently underestimates the extent of our housing crisis because the information they have on our housing stock is seriously inadequate."

Mr Jones estimated that more homes in Mid-Glamorgan lacked basic amenities than anywhere else in the United Kingdom, but only £52 a head was spent on Welsh housing compared with the British average of £79.

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lem in many of our poorer areas, and with continued lack of investment from the Government this situation is likely to worsen," Mr Jones said.

"What has tamed I find most disturbing is that the Welsh Office seemingly have little knowledge of the scale of the problem."

In Wales housing authority new starts were down by more than two-thirds compared with 1981-82; repair schemes had been cut and 60,000 approved home improvement grants were outstanding.

The Institute of Environment Health Directors was worried at the declining health standards in South Wales caused by bad housing, Mr Jones claimed: 40 per cent of Welsh housing was built before 1919.

"The Government has implemented policies which the South Wales chief housing officers believe will lead to massive slum clearance programmes within the next 15 years." The officers had called for an £8 billion housing plan for Wales up to the year 2000.

A Welsh Office spokesman said that the Welsh house condition survey conducted every five years was to be extended from county to district level to provide the most detailed assessment next year.

Barry Jones: 'Information seriously inadequate'

## Kidney units' success 'varies by 40 per cent'

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

Kidney patients could double their chances of a successful transplant by picking the right hospital, it was disclosed yesterday.

Success rates range from 80 per cent to 40 per cent, according to national survey of transplant units by the British Transplantation Society, today.

The survey involved seven hospitals in the United Kingdom and one in the Republic of Ireland.

Lack of staff — particularly doctors — with specialist training in transplants is identified as an important factor in the units with low success rates, according to the report published in the *Lancet*.

The two other most important factors were pre-operative blood transfusions — which apparently reduce the body's ability to reject the new organ — and the use of the anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin.

The investigation was carried out for the British Transplantation Society by Mr Ross Taylor, the transplant surgeon at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Dr Alan Ting, immunologist at

the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford; and Dr Douglas Briggs, consultant physician at Glasgow's Western Infirmary.

The data was collected three years ago, and it took the society two years to agree to publish the results, it emerged yesterday.

In the best units, 80 per cent of the transplanted kidneys survived for a year, compared with only 40 per cent in the least successful, the survey shows.

The aim of the survey was to identify possible improvements, the society's president, Mr Robert Sells, said yesterday. "We have made changes and these are now being reflected in considerably improved results," he added.

"We would like to repeat the study to monitor the effects of the changes. The eight units investigated are anonymous because it would be invidious to single them out," said Mr Sells, director of the kidney transplant unit at the Royal Liverpool Hospital.

A record 1,415 kidney transplants were performed last year, but 2,650 people dying of kidney failure are on the waiting list.

During 1984, 262,600 crimes were recorded in Great Britain, with a detection success rate of 27 per cent.

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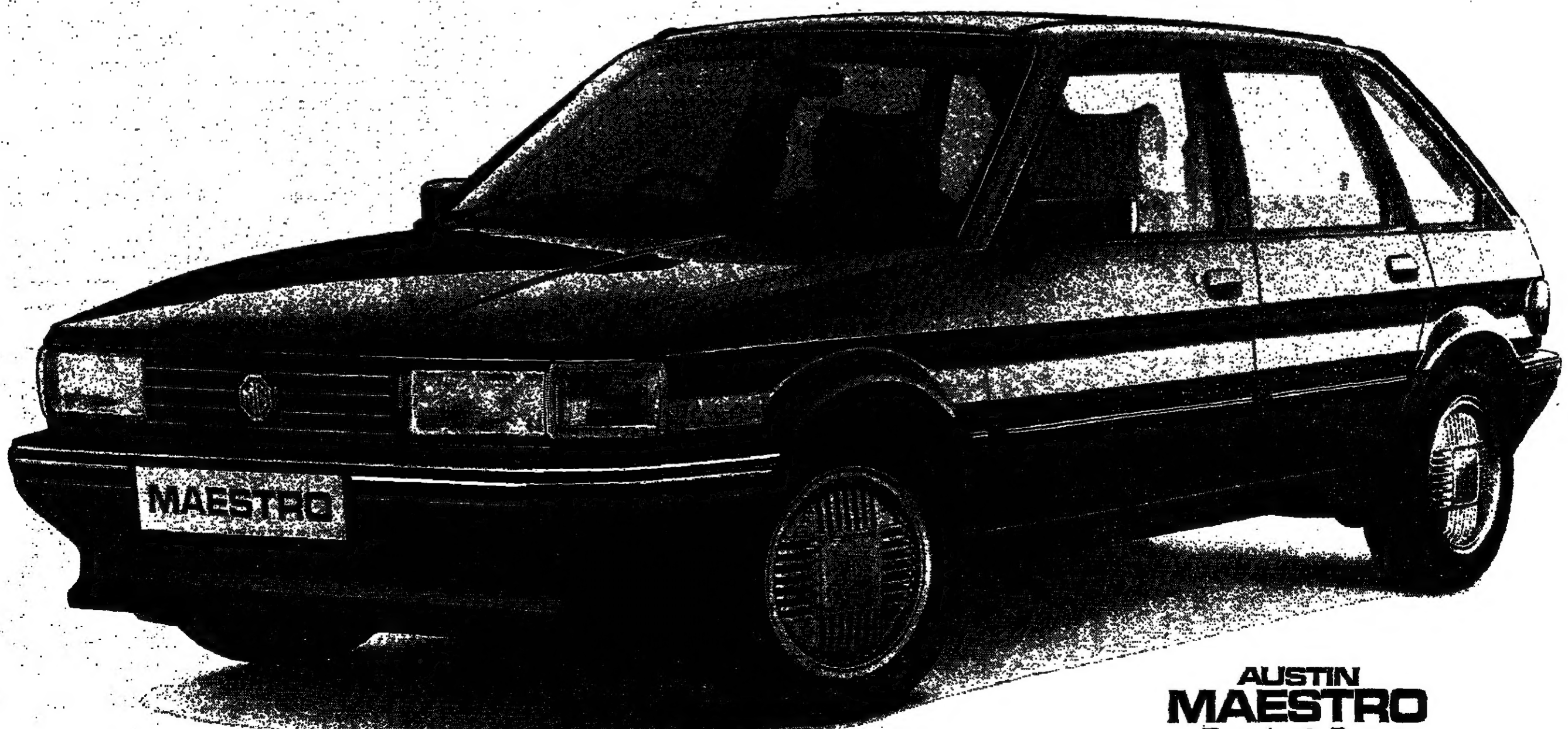
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Democrat fight expected on domestic spending

## President in pact with senators to cut budget deficit

President Reagan, after an all-night session between White House and Congress, has reached a budget agreement with Republican senators that will limit social security increases and freeze federal wages. The Star Wars programme has been trimmed.

From Michael White in Washington

President Reagan has been forced to trim \$9.9 billion from his 1986 deficit budget to reach agreement with the critical Republican leadership in the Senate.

The main burden of the latest efforts to cut \$52 billion from the huge budget deficit will still be borne by domestic spending programmes so the fight with the Democrats will go on.

The powerful Senate Armed Services Committee, chaired by Senator Barry Goldwater, agreed to cut a similar sum from the \$53 billion Pentagon budget which included only a modest \$300 million off the vastly expanded \$2.4 billion outlay proposed next year for research into the Strategic Defence Initiative, or Star Wars.

The next batch of MX missiles would be cut from 48 to 21.

The committee also stirred controversy by agreeing to spend \$163 million producing new chemical weapons, something Congress has rejected three years running.

The agreement patched up after all-night sessions between White House and Congressional staff, and endorsed by the President of the Senate majority leader, Mr Bob Dole.

Mr Dole said the deal will limit social security increases to 3 per cent in each of the next three years — unless

inflation exceeds the expected 4 per cent.

It will abolish federal subsidies to passenger railway services, rural electrification, and the small business administration, while freezing federal wages. The President had wanted a 5 per cent cut and trimming programmes such as Medicare.

Aid for the stricken farmers has been increased, though not by enough to placate their Congressional supporters. Some 17 programmes would be abolished and 30 cut — some 90 per cent of what Mr Reagan originally asked for.

For both sides in the talks, it represents compromise. The President had wanted the Pentagon to get 6 per cent on top of inflation and has been forced to settle for only 3 per cent. Senator Dole and his allies, desperate to find savings, agreed to a social security freeze for one year only.

A further re-shaping of the package as it continues its tortuous way through Congress this summer is inevitable. It still "has a long way to go," Mr Dole said.

The overall target of reducing the \$220 billion deficit by half over three years, has, according to official figures, at least, been met. The \$52 billion saving in 1986 will be followed by \$99.5 billion in 1987 and \$143.3 billion in 1988, making a cumulative saving of \$300 billion and a 1988 budget deficit of \$99.7 billion — all without raising overall taxes, something which the President is pledged not to do.

Although Mr Reagan has moved on defence, his critics were quick to spot that he has not moved far. Some \$69 billion will be taken for the rapidly expanding Pentagon programmes for 1986-88, compared with more than \$150 billion from domestic programmes which were already under pressure.

With barely a day passing without fresh revelations of profligacy or worse among key Pentagon contractors, many of the Defence Department's critics believe that it can still be beaten down to an inflation only increase. As things stand, the President's advisers are able to claim that the cuts will not hit any main weapons programmes — a priority which critics of weaponsed defence system especially deplore.

The Armed Services Committee votes also included \$300 million from anti-satellite weapons development funds for the first \$45 B-1 bombers and development of the stealth bomber. A three per cent military pay rise was delayed six months, but an attempt by Senator Carl Levin to cut Star Wars research by \$1.4 billion failed.

The President-elect, Mr Tancred Neves, is still fighting for his life three weeks after being taken ill with abdominal pains a few hours before he was due to be sworn in.

The President's condition is officially described as "delicate but improving" after his fifth operation, this time to drain off infectious secretions in the abdomen.

Mr Neves is in the intensive care unit of the Heart Institute of Sao Paulo's University Hospital, the country's most advanced medical centre. The 75-year-old President's fight for survival — which has carried him through five operations, four under general anaesthetic, and endless complications, including a serious infection picked up in hospital — has moved and halted Brazilians.

A very religious people, they are praying for his recovery and following a minute-by-minute report from the hospital on television and radio.

For Brazilians it is cruel that the very man who, more than anyone else, brought about the peaceful transition from the 21-year military regime to a civilian government, and who symbolises his hopes of change and better days, should have been taken ill like this on the eve of his inauguration.

Another federal agency, the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, is investigating abortion clinic bombings because of possible violations of regulations governing firearms and explosives. Civil rights groups and some members of Congress have criticised the Justice Department for not playing a major role in the investigations.

Alice T. McGillion, Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department, said Bure was the subject of an internal police investigation but that no action had been taken against him. She said he had been told to refrain from further anti-abortion picketing on grounds that "when a police officer puts himself in the middle of such a volatile issue, there is a potential for confrontation and a danger that he will use his police authority to enforce his anti-abortion beliefs."

Assistant Attorney General, Mr William Bradford Reynolds, who heads the department's civil rights division, said in a letter to Democratic Congressman, Don Edwards, that FBI agents would investigate information provided by Mr Edwards about the pushy incident, at a clinic in Brooklyn. Off-duty policeman Russell Bjune was among protesters picketing the clinic on his day off. Patricia Ford, who was accompanying a friend to the clinic, was taken into custody on charges of resisting arrest after scuffling with Bjune, according to police officials. They said she had suffered a large bruise on her head.

After arriving at the police station, Ford filed a complaint against Bjune accusing him of blocking her exit from the clinic and shoving her against a wall, sources said.

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## Abortion picket violence inquiry

From Robert Jackson in Washington

The Justice Department is investigating an incident in which an off-duty policeman allegedly pushed and injured a woman while he was picketing an abortion clinic in New York.

But a department spokesman, Mr John Wilson, denied that the investigation represents a change from past policy of not looking into violence at abortion clinics. He said the department had decided to investigate the case because it involved a "special situation" — the possible assault by a police officer who may have been acting "under colour of law."

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# OVERSEAS NEWS

External communications cut  
as rebels 'talk with army'

## Sudan strike enters third day amid new protests

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

Reports filtering out of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, yesterday indicated that the general strike by the country's key workers, including engineers and doctors, was continuing for the third day.

Power cuts and food shortages were more acute and Egyptian officials confirmed that Sudanese airspace had been closed to all traffic. The country's telegraph and telephone lines remained cut, and fresh anti-government demonstrations took place.

The rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) claimed yesterday that President Jassaf Numeiri may be smuggled back into Sudan.

CONCERN was growing last night for a British pilot and his crew who were trapped in Khartoum. Foreign Office staff made urgent inquiries to track down Mr Nigel Humphries, aged 33, and Mr Gordon Stewart, who had been due to fly to Britain yesterday. They had spent two months with the Save the Children Fund.

from the US to rally support. President Numeiri was originally expected in Cairo this weekend for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

SPLA Radio also said that the rebels had begun secret talks with the Sudanese army. The radio station said contacts with the army had begun in response to a call by the rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, for the removal of President Numeiri as a condition for talks to end the guerrilla war. The SPLA says it is fighting a struggle for the whole of Sudan and is not a secessionist movement.

Mr Numeiri appointed himself Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in 1982 after signs of growing dissatisfaction with the prosecution of the war in the south.

## Numeiri cuts visit short to hurry home

From Michael White in Washington

President Jassaf Numeiri of Sudan yesterday cut short his visit here and prepared to return to the worsening internal crisis at home.

Before doing so, he had a morning meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, a day after a session with the Vice-President Mr George Bush.

The State Department assisted in dignifying the President's rapid departure by emphasising that his visit, billed as a private one, had been open-ended and that the annual medical tests for which he had come here had been completed earlier than planned.

At the same time, the American secret service confirmed that it had been investigating threats to Mr Numeiri made in telephone calls to the Sudanese Embassy in Washington.

State Department officials yesterday made clear their

concern about the "confused and dangerous" turn of events in Sudan, including the expulsion of at least one US correspondent, Mr Jonathan Randall of the Washington Post.

His published dispatch yesterday described the demonstrations in Khartoum the previous day as "mostly middle-class and middle-aged" and rather a good-natured game of cat-and-mouse with the well-organised loyalist elements of the riot police. The State Department yesterday described the capital as "calm and under tight security."

President Numeiri arrived here on March 28 for what was previously described as a 10- or 16-day visit. A spokesman at the Sudanese embassy here has denied a report in a London-based Arab newspaper that he was returning home today.

The president was going on to Egypt and Pakistan, he was quoted as saying, but yesterday afternoon embassy spokesmen were no longer available.

## Khartoum swept by peaceful protest

In one of the first reports from Khartoum to reach London, Ed Hooper describes the growing tide of resentment that now affects every section of the Sudanese people.

THE AIR of rebellion swept through Khartoum on Wednesday as a march by professional associations turned into public rejection of President Ga'afar Numeiri's regime.

By 8.30 am, more than 500 doctors had congregated with their banners at the Khartoum teaching hospital. Security men tried to lock them in the grounds, but several managed to escape through a back exit to join the throng outside the faculty building.

By 9 am, there were more than 5,000 in Al Qasr, the main mid-section road that runs from the railway station past the medical faculty to the People's Palace facing the Nile.

The plan was to begin the march down Al Qasr at 10 am and to present a set of demands to the authorities in the palace. The principal demand was that President Numeiri and his government stand down and allow the people to choose a new government.

Lines of riot police began firing teargas into the crowd just after 9 am. They established four lines around the Meridien hotel with sections of the crowd facing them on three sides. "Freedom needs more blood to grow," they chanted.

A section of the crowd started walking around the police lines into the centre of the cordon, but they were driven back when half-a-dozen teargas shells landed among them.

Further crowds were gathering in the market area, by the railway station, and in the main east-west street of Al Gomhura. Different parts of the crowd began moving towards each other in an attempt to converge on the People's Palace, where President Numeiri has his offices, but troops sealed off the surrounding area.

The police and army responded with discipline and restraint. Only when they appeared to be in danger of losing their positions did they retaliate with teargas.

By 10.30, with demonstrators occupying one side of the main market, the Suq-al-Arabi, beggars and hawkers were still playing their trade 100 yards away. The demonstrators numbered up to 15,000 and were moving in all directions through the city centre.

The security forces were clearly unwilling to fire on demonstrators. By noon, a large crowd had moved down Al Gomhura towards a passive line of riot police who carried round, wicker shields. Several demonstrators held flags of black, yellow, and green, the emblem of Sudan before President Numeiri seized power in May 1969. A chant went up of "the police go with the people" as two or three riot police were lifted on to the shoulders of the crowd. They raised their guns in the air in a gesture of support.

People shouted "one million martyrs for a new regime." At 1 pm, the judiciary declared a civil rebellion. Troops apparently sealed off the bridges over the Nile from Khartoum north and Omdurman to prevent other demonstrators from reaching the capital.



## Filipino plays out Passion for real

MANILA: Donald Rexford (Above) had himself nailed to a cross in a Good Friday reenactment of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ saying he did it as a gesture of gratitude for an expected reunion with his American father.

"It's my way of thanks," Mr Rexford, aged 38, said after four-inch stainless steel nails were driven into his palms.

He began the annual ritual five years ago, vowing to continue it until he was reunited with his father, Mr Donald Rexford, a Second World War soldier who now lives in Pontiac, Michigan.

A visiting doctor told him in February that his father was sending for him, and Mr Rexford said this year's reenactment will be his last.

Two men bathed his hands with alcohol and drove two sterilized nails simultaneously into his palms with hammers. He grimaced.

"Oh my God, forgive me, forgive us all," Mr Rexford

cried as he was hoisted for seven seconds on his cross and turned around twice before 1,000 spectators at a basketball court in the Manila suburb of Mandaluyong.

"It's OK," he said afterwards, on his way to Manila Bay where he customarily bathes following the reenactment.

Earlier, thousands of people watched as Mr Rexford, wearing a maroon robe and a coiled vine symbolising Jesus' crown of thorns, dragged a black wooden cross during an eight-hour trek from another suburb.

A dozen men dressed as Roman centurions shouted "death on the cross" as they beat Mr Rexford with whips made of strips of rubber.

Adults perched on rooftops and children mobbed the group as it passed the house where Mr Rexford, a construction worker, and his family lives.

Mr Rexford said he planned to stay in the US for about a month. — AP.

## Japanese submit to ban on whaling

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

Japan is to end commercial whaling in 1993, after strong pressure from the US, the Government announced yesterday.

Japanese ministers decided to abide by a moratorium on commercial whaling agreed by the International Whaling Commission, after considering a threat by the US to halve Japan's fishing quotas in its 200-mile economic zone. The moratorium was agreed in 1982, but Japan, along with the Soviet Union and Norway, objected to it.

Under the International Whaling Convention, such an objection released Japan from the moratorium. But the US, pressed by conservationist groups, has been pushing Japan to give up commercial whaling. A domestic US law calls for action against any country which does not heed the moratorium.

Japanese ministers, in reaching their decision, took account of the value of fishing catches in American waters, which is up to 10 times the value of the whale catch.

An official of Japan's Fisheries Agency said: "We still hope in the near future there'll be a movement to abolish the unreasonable Park-Wood-McMurray amendment," referring to the US law which calls for sanctions against countries that do not abide by the whaling ban.

Japan's whaling catch is estimated at 13.5 billion yen (£50 million) annually. Japanese whalers caught 210,000 tonnes of whale meat in 1982 but less than 20,000 tonnes last year.

## Bellicose Sharon hits back at the critics of invasion

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli minister of defence and architect of the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, hit back at his critics yesterday and said that any commission of inquiry into the invasion would also have to examine the conduct of the Opposition at the time.

In an interview with the Hebrew daily, Hadaashot — seen here at his opening shot for the leadership of Likud — Mr Sharon, now Minister of Trade and Industry in the coalition Government, said that he had urged a big reduction of Israeli forces in Lebanon more than a year ago, and a troop withdrawal from the heavily populated Shiite Muslim areas where resistance to the retreating Israelis is now at its strongest.

Mr Sharon, who was forced to resign as defence minister after the official inquiry into the Sabra and Chatila massacre of Palestinians by Israel's Lebanese Phalangist allies in September 1982, said it was too easy to blame him and the former Likud prime minister,

Mr Menachem Begin, for the failures of the war.

As casualties have risen in recent weeks and the full extent of Israel's Lebanese entanglement dawned on the public, Mr Sharon has come under heavy attack for his role in the planning and execution of the war, although he is said to have reluctantly accepted that there is now a majority in the cabinet for withdrawing as fast as possible to the international frontier.

He reiterated in the interview his belief that after the pullback Israel should retain a security belt far into Lebanese territory along the Awali river — a prescription, one news-paper here commented this week, "for the permanent occupation of a large part of southern Lebanon, thinly disguised as an innocent protective device."

The former Labour foreign minister, Mr Abba Eban, has said that Mr Sharon is like a man who has had seven car accidents and then tries to open a driving school.

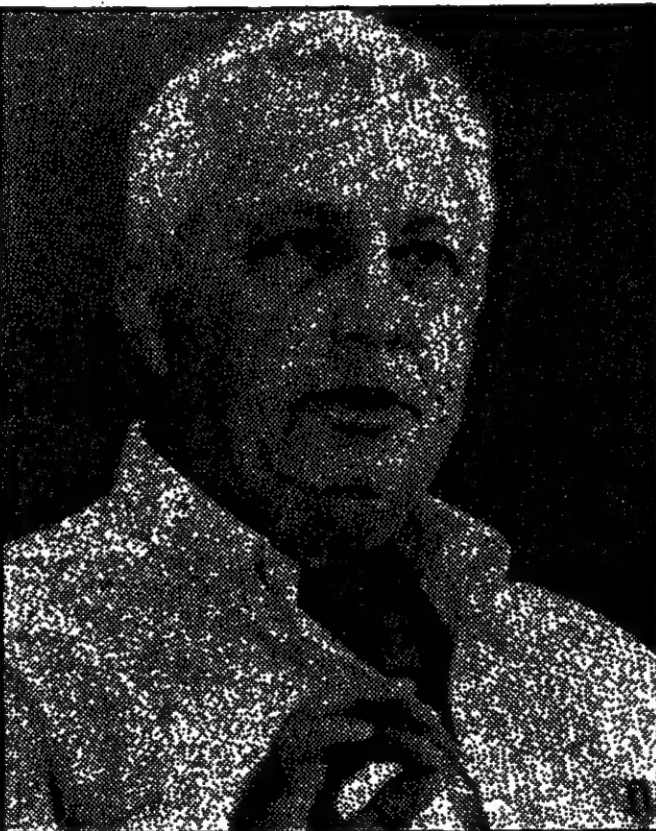
Mr Zeev Schiff and Mr Ehud Yairi, the authors of the best-selling study of the war,

say Mr Sharon hoodwinked the then Likud government into decisions that suited his personal aim of creating a new Christian-dominated order in Lebanon, and sacrificed many lives in the process.

Mr Sharon said: "Mr Begin and his government, and I as a member of that government, did not have and still do not have anything to hide. I am not afraid of commissions of inquiry."

● The UN Under Secretary General, Mr Brian Urquhart, yesterday met Israel's present Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin. It was reportedly agreed that Israel would not oppose the Lebanese request for a six-month extension of the mandate for the UN Truce Supervision Force in south Lebanon.

An Israeli soldier was injured near the Qusma bridge in south Lebanon yesterday when a remote-controlled roadside bomb went off near a foot patrol. There were three other guerrilla attacks on Israeli and South Lebanon Army positions in the occupied area.



Mr Sharon: "We did not have and still do not have anything to hide."

## Shultz may visit Arab capitals

From Mark Tran in Washington

The US is considering stepping up its diplomatic efforts in the Middle East. According to the New York Times, the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, is planning to visit Arab capitals next month if a visit by the state department's Middle East expert Mr Richard Murphy, bears fruit first.

Mr Shultz, who will accompany President Reagan to Western Europe in early May, is already due to visit Israel on May 10 to attend ceremonies at the Yad Vashem memorial to Jewish victims of the Nazis.

He was originally to return directly to Europe for talks in Vienna on May 14 with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, and to take part in ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of Austria. But now he may visit Cairo and Amman and perhaps other Middle East capitals before going to Vienna.

His mission would be to see

if he can push forward the chances for direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which would not include PLO members.

If Mr Shultz steps personally into Middle East diplomacy, it will mark a shift in American policy. Until now the US has preferred to leave the parties in the region to make their own moves. Despite vigorous prodding from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, the US wanted to wait for further movement before getting more involved.

The US is cool about the idea of a meeting in Washington between American officials and a joint delegation as suggested by President Mubarak and King Hussein — unless it leads to direct talks with Israel. The US is also sticking to its position of not dealing with the PLO unless it explicitly recognises Israel's right to exist as well as UN security council resolutions 242 and 338.

## Iranians hit Baghdad as warning to 'warmongers'

Baghdad: A big explosion hit central Baghdad yesterday, and Iran immediately claimed responsibility for what it described as a surface-to-surface missile attack.

The blast was the eighth of its kind in the capital in less than a month. Iraq initially blamed the explosions on bombs planted by Iranian agents, but later, President Saddam Hussein accused unnamed Arab countries of supplying the Iranians with surface-to-surface missiles.

Iran's national news agency, Tasnim, quoted a military statement as saying the strikes were in retaliation for Iraqi attacks and aimed "at leaving

no doubt for the Iraqi warmongers that Iran is totally serious."

The parliamentary speaker, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, earlier told thousands of worshippers at the mass Friday prayer meeting in Tehran that a missile would be fired in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian towns yesterday, and urged Baghdadis to evacuate the city.

"As spokesman of the Supreme Defence Council, I announce now that I hope the missile which we will fire into Baghdad today will be the last one but this can be so only provided they do not hit (our cities)," he said. "If they do, we have no choice. — Reuters."

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## Save the Children Sudan Refugee Appeal

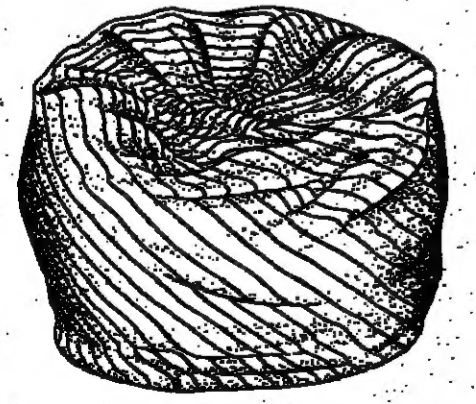
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Star Wars  
warning to  
Germans

Jews to air  
secret film





Left: Dumbo takes to the air. Right: Goofing it up with the children. Below: Stirring cuppa Pictures by Alex Hamilton



In its 30th year, the first Disneyland welcomed Alex Hamilton as its 242,186,628th visitor

## Not really so Mickey Mouse

AN UMBILICAL monorail connects the Disneyland Hotel with Walt's Magic Kingdom in California. All three in their 30th year are doing remarkable business, not to mention those who sit on the sidelines and bask in the financial fall-out, such as the woman who owned the 107 acres of car park, and conceded the land in return for 20 per cent of the parking fee of every vehicle.

"Daddy, who invented Walt Disney?" asked a child in the hotel elevator. "Don't ask, son, that way madness lies," replied his sire, as they stepped out at the tenth. My theory is that it was Howard Hughes, whose enormous flying boat Spruce Goose sits under a geodesic dome like a dinosaur's egg alongside the Queen Mary, owned by the same company, a bus excursion away.

If so, it was his best invention, if not the most fantastic. I took the monorail and was the 242,186,628th person to negotiate the turnstiles into the Kingdom. Not a very good number, as it happened. Had it been divisible by 30, I would have won a little something, if by 300 a slightly bigger something and so on until, if 300,000 were a factor, they'd have pressed a Cadillac on me. What will the 300,000,000th visitor get? Don't ask son, that way madness lies.

But whether it's a facsimile of the Nautilus, a rocket to Mars — or even the Spruce Goose — there is no more than a one-in-five chance that

they'll be pushing the driving seat forward to accommodate a minor. At 30, Disneyland is gradually catching up with the average age of its customers, who included, on the day I was there, many Sisters of Mercy, a good portion of the wardrobe of a Peruvian warship, in uniform, and some members of the National Association of Medical Equipment Suppliers playing truant from their convention at the Disneyland Hotel. The Peruvian Navy were almost the only people not wearing Mickey Mouse ears though, and I'm not at all sure the nuns were an exception either.

I passed under the railway arch that carries the steam train on its circuit of the park. This is a useful trip to take straight away to size up the whole ecology, and how long it will take you to get from one prime target to another, to see that the sickening ride through the darkness on the Space Mountain roller coaster in Tomorrowland is only a chunder's throw from the Primeval Forest, that you can sweep straight down the Matterhorn and queue for a submarine, or step off the Mark Twain steamboat to ask for milk in a dirty glass at the Golden Horseshoe Revue.

But, distracted from distraction by distraction (as the poet said) I was diverted from this excellent plan first by a robot acting out great moments in the life of Mr Lincoln, and then by the smoothness of the operation of the

Bank of America in giving dollars for every sort of foreign currency, volunteered in very complicated deals by crowds of children, and next by an encounter with a Disney employee. This was not one of those Goofies or Mickey or Donalds who cuddle you on request, and sometimes without, but a serious young man in civvies with a clipboard.

His task was to get punters to put a value, from one to ten, on 60 aspects of the attractions for tourists of a dozen European countries. This unusually demanding exercise in judgment, which would eventually join thousands of others in helping Disneyworld decide where to locate a fourth Disneyland, after Anaheim, Florida and Tokyo, took much of the morning.

The rule for lunch is that you should not take it in with you, but either opt for fast foods at one of many counters, with tubs of crushed ice flavoured with soft drink, or take the monorail back to the Hotel, where there are 16 restaurants to choose from.

If you do this you will get back in free, because an eerily iridescent and indelible mark is stamped on your hand. But there is a snag. Convention business competes with the claims of children. I heard one delegate say: "Some of these resorts cater to an excessive number of kids, but Disneyland last summer really was over the top." You may have to wait in

line a long time for a table.

On that cold day last month there were 20,000 in the park on Sunday 60,000 went to go merely by the general mood, they were getting their money's worth from that immense spread of pop-up rococo, of booths and arcades and ice cream parlours, of carousels and animatronics, goes in cars and boats and ferries and when it comes to thrills, the most innocuous looking may turn out the most alarming, like the ride in a giant teacup, which rotates like a spin-dryer, even while being flung about among others on an erratic trajectory.

If you go down Main Street, or gullet of the fair, with its peepshows and one-act plays from the silent days, leaving acres of Mark Twain corn for later on one side, and acres of space infinity on the other, and go under the portcullis of the Sleeping Beauty Castle, you reach Walt's vital organs: Fantasyland, which harbours Snow White, Pinocchio, Mr Toad, Dumbo, and all those glutinous secretions.

All day long in each of them the cars on rails follow one another round and round with their cargoes of kids and/or adults on rides through the elaborate galleries, of vivid lighting and falsetto voices. After the distant and disparaging tone adopted by guidebooks, it comes as a surprise to recognise the brilliant technical virtuosity with which a glamour is cast on children. No pantio theatre, for instance, can compete with the illusion

created by Peter Pan's flight as the winterbound town dwindles away below.

Not every illusion is 100 per cent sustained. When, for instance, in Frontierland, the Mark Twain steamboat comes round a bend by Tom Sawyer Island and a voice suggests to passengers that if they're quiet they may see a deer, the sight of that dumpy on the bank champing its jaw and flexing its tail may give even the smallest child a sudden twinge of unreality.

On the other hand, for total suspension of disbelief, the jamboree in Bear Country beats all. When the band of dumpy bears has played a set, it gets a great round of applause.

It makes a good day out, whether for business persons attending a convention at the Disneyland Hotel or tourists using (for choice) the recently issued American Express brochure — or indeed for a child of either. You may suspect, with good reason, that it costs a dollar to blink in the States at present, but the day may come when we get two blinks for a dollar. If that never happens, depend on them buying Carmarthen Castle or Windsor Great Park, or Fort Mead in Oxford, to build Disneyland here, though France and Spain are just ahead in the queue, and a decision between them is expected very soon.

Alex Hamilton flew to Los Angeles as a guest of British Caledonian.



## Which way to the tuck shop? From small beginnings holiday camps for children have developed into a huge business. Susan Grossman surveys the options

"LAZY PEOPLE wouldn't like this at all," said 11-year-old Martin as he abseiled back wards off a 40ft-cliff in Wales. If his parents could have seen him then, they'd probably have had a fit. As it was, he was in perfectly safe hands, and as well as acquiring a difficult new skill, was having the time of his life.

There are residential "activity" holidays for unaccompanied children from five upwards in every corner of Britain, and a large number of them offer abseiling, as well as every conceivable sport from grass-skating to soccer camps, orienteering to canoeing, plus all sorts of other subjects from video-film making to computer camps.

The beauty of these "camps" is that your children don't have to know anything about the subject beforehand and can, in fact, opt for doing three or four different things in any one day. If they do

have a subject they want to "learn" more intensively they can do that too. All you have to do is to choose your holiday centre carefully.

Children's unaccompanied holidays are big business. PGL alone take some 65,000 children each year. How do you make sure that they'll be properly supervised, especially if they're young and haven't been away from home before, let alone jumped off a cliff backwards?

The answer is to read the brochures very carefully and if they don't answer all your questions, phone the holiday company direct.

We've gathered details from 15 holiday centres offering a wide choice of things to do. All have satisfactory high standards of safety but you should check for yourself, if your child is going in for a specific sport, whether the teacher and/or the centre is approved by the relevant sporting authority (Royal

Yachting Association, British Canoe Union etc).

Where you can go wrong is to send a child with little interest in the subject to a centre that subjects him to it for eight hours a day. You'd also be ill-advised (and most centres won't take him) to send a child who can only just swim on a canoeing or yachting course.

The day's activities for all of them are highly organised. All equipment is provided: they should get three square meals a day, and the evenings are usually spent watching videos or participating in organised games.

Bedtimes are fixed according to age, though it might be wise with younger children to check if an adult sleeps in the same dormitory. Very few seem to have to go home early. Of PGL's 65,000 children last year only three were reported "homesick". On the whole they don't let the kids "out" (a few well supervised, but there's a tuckshop and a phone, should they want to contact you).

If you're worried about having to travel halfway across Britain to take them there, most will "collect" from central pick-up points, or at least meet the train. From the details below you should be able to work out which holiday company will suit your child. We start with those offering a wide



But could he jump off a cliff backwards?

choice of "multi-activities" — which could mean up to 60 activities on offer with a choice of three or four each day. Most of these centres also offer more intensive courses in sports too. Obviously there are lots of others too.

Colony Holidays is an educational trust that's been running for 23 years. It's about "big" and "other" children, rather than bikes, computers or go-karts. Most children return year after year, and over half come back when they're too old as "monitors". Activities are often "adventures", once we got the local police station to imprison the Matron and the children had to follow a trail through the town to find her. They also horse-ride, make things, sing, dance and do drama. This year they're running "Forest of Doom" holidays in conjunction with Puffin Books 7-18. 12 centres. Also day camps. £119 for a week. Grosvenor Hall, Bolnisi Road, Eynsham, Oxford, West Sussex. 0444 458211.

PGL Young Adventure are the "giants" in the field, with 43 centres offering 65,000 6-18-year-olds multi-activity of every description (computers, performing arts) and specialist sports. New for this year are trial bikes (mini motorbikes), go-carts and ballpool swimming (twice a week). Visiting professionals for sporting holidays, lots of other kids around £115 plus VAT. Also day camps. Will send video out with brochures. Station Street, Ross on Wye. Tel: 0599 65217.

HP Holidays are non-profit making and have been established since 1913. They think of themselves as small and friendly with a "quality, personal approach". They're based in two permanent country houses, one in the Lake District, one in York-

shire, and take about 60 9-15's each week with up to four activities available a day. With Colony Holidays, North Wye, London NE4. Tel: 01-203 3381.

Millfield School in Somerset's headmaster decided that it was a "criminal waste" that his school (the most expensive boarding school in Britain) should be idle in the holidays, and wanted people "who can't afford a school like this" to have full use of its facilities and manpower. The village of Education is 50 years old this year, and takes 8's and up (and adults) for holiday courses, with several hundred choices and combinations on offer. Everyone has use of the 130 acres of grounds (five sports halls) and most board "out" with families who, eye in loco parentis during term time, day sessions too. £140. Millfield School, Village of Education, Millfield, Street, Somerset. Tel: 0458 422911.

Escapades directors used to run "Crackers" and now have one residential centre in Worcestershire. They take 100 5-18 year olds a week and reckon they get to know everyone personally. Multi-activities with flexible choice, day excursions. Also day camps. Definitely no mini-motorbikes — "the danger level is too great." £113. 5 Arle Road, London N12. Tel: 01-445 29783.

Dolphin has a choice of over 60 activities at 18 residential centres (7-17) and join up with Colony for day camps. They take 25,000 children a year for multi-activities and specialist subjects (computers, video film-making). £135. Dolphin Adventure Holidays, Grosvenor Hall, Bolnisi Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. Tel: 0444 458171.

Camp Beaumont's American approach makes "a positive

contribution to your child's learning experience" at 18 centres. Seven-16. They were the first with computer camps, and now offer multi-activities and video film-making, science camps, "swot" camps (O levels) and sports. Children are allowed out (supervised). Most centres keep the children within the confines of the holiday centre. Day Camps (£119 plus VAT). Corpus Christi House, 9 West Street, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. Tel: 0450 56123.

Mill on the Brue Activity Holidays is based on two farmhouses that each take 40 children (8-14). Multi-activities include raft-racing, grass-skating (trained staff) and helping with farm animals. The "mix" sports with farm activities" including making bread. £136. Gants Mill, Bruton, Somerset. Tel: 074881 3589.

Top Activity and Adventure Holidays take 7-18's in fairly small numbers for multi-activities in the Wye Valley (including photography), trail riding in the Black Mountains (converted farmhouse), and offer intensive computer, rugby and tennis coaching. Full time staff, as they take school groups in term time. £110 + VAT. Old Gloucester Road, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire. Tel: 0599 65666.

MORE SPECIFIC SPORTING CENTRES — HARDER WORK! ALL WEATHERS!

Outward Bound Trust have run their own "personal development" courses for 40 years with their motto: "to serve, to strive and not to yield." The first courses were designed to teach merchant navy cadets survival skills. Now they offer abseiling, raft building, etc. in five centres in Wales, the Lakes and Scotland. Over 14's and adults. Disabled and partially hearing catered for too. Will appeal to "brave" parents. £150 + VAT. 12 Upper Belgrave St, London, SW1. Tel: 01-235 4286.

YHA travel has been taking 11-15's for 30 years, to hostels designed to cater for multi-activities with flexible choice and specific sports plus Watch! — special environment holidays. Small groups of about 12. £98. 14 Southampton St, London WC2. Tel: 01-836 8542.

Drake's Island — a fortified island in Plymouth Sound takes over 12's and young adults (up to 25) sailing, canoeing, climbing, camping, caving and hiking. Established 20 years, they have a full-time residential staff and are approved by the Sports Council. £114. c/o Mayflower Centre, Plymouth. Tel: 0752 663180.

Bowles Outdoor Pursuits is a non-profit-making educational charity offering rock

climbing, canoeing, dry sailing, sailing, orienteering and pony trekking for 10's upwards in Tunbridge Wells. They also take adults. £132. Erridge Green, Tunbridge Wells. Tel: 08926 4127.

Windy Gyle Outdoor Centre takes 48 adults and unaccompanied children from 9 upwards in their Northumbria country house. Multi-activities and sports approved by the RYA and BCU, plus evening therapy if required. £120. West St, Bedford, Northumberland. Tel: 0663 2699.

Adidas Soccer World (was Alan Mullery's Soccerworld) is based at two colleges in Oxford and Abingdon. 8-17. "Not a good choice for a child

who just wants to mess around." 3 hours "learning" a day. Tennis, badminton and golf too. £160. 10 Fir Tree Road, Banstead, Surrey. Tel: 07373 56730.

Most of the brochures are packed with details from the qualifications of the staff to the sort of accommodation they will sleep in. But you might also like to ask about the ratio of staff to children, what happens on rainy days (some sporting activities carry on regardless, do they need pocket money and do they have continuous access to a tuckshop; is there a resident doctor; does an adult sleep in the dormitories and perhaps most importantly, exactly how many hours a day are spent doing each activity?

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Salzburg Bowles Outdoor Pursuits is a non-profit-making educational charity offering rock

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## WEEK-END ARTS

## Pick of next week's television and radio

## Monday

**Ligallion** (BBC2, 8.10). A morality tale linking the themes of Faust and Pygmalion, a troupe of actors and real events with real people. A lad from Lincolnshire, a latter-day Dick Whittington arrives in London to seek his fortune and finds instead a "ligger's paradise" where the streets are paved with free lunches. Not to be missed.

## Tuesday

**It's Only Rock And Roll** (BBC2, 7.0). But it's given Mick Jagger a nice living these 20 odd years. As he refreshingly admits: "If you don't have fun on the road, it's your own fault." An old hand at interviews, he doesn't give much away to David Hepworth, so this Whistle Test special turns into a sort of retrospective of videos and films of the Stones performing back to jumping Jack Flash and beyond.

## Wednesday

**Black House** (BBC2, 9.0). The BBC returns to what it does best: classic drama with a pedigree cast (Denholm Elliott, Diana Rigg and a dozen others) and lavish production values. In the first episode the sweetness and good intentions of the two young wards innocently caught up in the case of Jarndyce v Jarndyce contrast ominously with the madness of the Chancery, inhibiting eternally "expecting a judgment shortly" as lawyers argue and fortunes are frittered away.

## Thursday

**Cover Up** (BBC1, 9.55 and Friday 8.10). If you thought Miami Vice was a tacky excuse to show off some designer suits, try this. Jennifer O'Neill, who's turned into Joan Collins since her Summer Of '42 days, plays a vengeful but strangely ungrateful widow, sorting out Latin America in between dealing with a male model.

## Friday

**C.A.T.S. Eyes** (ITV, 8.30). Believe that the Medway towns are the crossroads of international crime and espionage and the rest of this curtain-raiser to a new thriller series seems almost plausible.

## Saturday

**Radio**  
**Today: The Real Inspector Hound** (Radio 4, 2.3 pm). Repeat of the World Service production of Tom Stoppard's who dunnit spoof.  
**Tomorrow: It's Your World** (Radio 4, 13.10 pm). The first series of World Service/Radio 4 phone-ins with world leaders and expert questions without saying much: this new series starts with Huan Xiang, a senior Chinese foreign policy expert, in the hot seat.

## Sunday

**Good Morning** (Radio 4, 2 pm). Start of a three-part series showing a portrait of Handel.  
**Wednesday: A Woman of No Importance** (Radio 4, 3 pm). Alan Bennett's poignant monologue, with a devastating performance from Patricia Routledge.  
**Friday: The Reversible Machine** (Radio 3, 9.25 pm). A repeat of Stephen Games' lively look at the work of Glasgow designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

agreed upon a strategy with Whitehall, and Library, who were in the building at the time, insist that they warned the Foreign Office that the demonstration was likely to end in violence. Could British security agencies have averted the killing?

How Wars End (C4, 8.0). Unashamedly this new series is a collection of history lectures by A. J. P. Taylor. He begins with "Napoleon's Last Great War".

**Thursdays**  
**Cover Up** (BBC1, 9.55 and Friday 8.10). If you thought Miami Vice was a tacky excuse to show off some designer suits, try this. Jennifer O'Neill, who's turned into Joan Collins since her Summer Of '42 days, plays a vengeful but strangely ungrateful widow, sorting out Latin America in between dealing with a male model.

**Matters of Life And Death** (BBC2, 9.30). Back in the real world, Guy's Eyalina Children's Hospital is having to turn away premature babies and sick children because it hasn't got the specialist nurses to cope with them, thanks to Government cuts. Forty Minutes shows the efforts hospital staff are making to help themselves, and some of their successes.

**Friday**  
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**THE AGE** of Caravaggio, the huge, and hugely successful, exhibition now at the Metropolitan Museum — and from May to June at Capodimonte in Naples — seems to have been conceived with the aim of doing justice to a painter who, though scarcely known to the general public until now, is clearly one of the supreme geniuses of Western art. It is only in the twentieth century that Michelangelo Merisi, better known as Caravaggio from the small town east of Milan where he spent his youth — has begun to come decisively into his own.

Even so, that he never lacked for sophisticated admirers. Almost as soon as Caravaggio arrived in Rome — around 1592, when he was about 21 — he enjoyed the support of powerful and discriminating patrons like Cardinal del Monte, who housed him, and Marchese Vincenzo Giustiniani, who bought his works and promoted his interests.

Though both gentlemen were avid collectors of Caravaggio's erotic and often salacious canvases of street boys, usually tricked out in unconvincing mythological guise, they also supported his ambition to give religious art a new direction by endowing it with a deliberately startling immediacy — not for the sake of mere sensationalism, but in order to shock the viewer into a state of enhanced awareness.

When, for example, Caravaggio's St Matthew and the Angel was rejected by the priests of San Luigi dei Francesi in 1602 on the grounds that the saint lacked both grandeur and spirituality, Giustiniani gladly bought it from them and paid for its replacement, also by Caravaggio.

During his brief and stormy life Caravaggio needed all the support he could get, especially as a painter of religious subjects. Endowed with a disturbingly innovative temperament, alike in matters of form and content, he showed an almost uncanny instinct for offending the timid, the conventional, the dutifully pious. Responding, whether consciously or otherwise, to the forces that in the wake of the Protestant Reformation had swept reform within the Roman Catholic church, Caravaggio used painting as a means of humanising religion, or revealing impalpable truths with a physicality and a sense of daily reality that



Detail from Milan's Supper at Emmaus

Dale Harris reports on New York's fresh look at Caravaggio

## The eye of the sinner

everyone could acknowledge. In his altar piece for the Cavalletti Chapel of Sant'Agostino, the Madonna, holding a large and obviously heavy Christ child, appears before two humble, working-class pilgrims, who kneel before the apparition with wrapt devotion, revealing as they do so the soles of their unmistakably dirty feet. In The Incredulity of St Thomas, painted for Giustiniani, the saint pokes his finger deep into the wound on Christ's side, winking his brow with the effort to understand what is experiencing.

In The Death of the Virgin, rejected by the priests of Santa Maria della Scala because of its lack of decorum, Mary lies on her pier, her stomach swollen and her feet bare, the fact of her eternal significance made evident not in the usual iconographic symbols of holiness but in the unassuming grief of the Apostles. The one Indian, who crowd, weeping, behind her corpse.

Caravaggio's acceptability as a painter was hardly helped by his reputation as a man. A born outsider, bisexual, contentious, violent to a point of lawlessness, he was

always in trouble with the guardians of order. On one occasion he was arrested for carrying arms without a permit, on another for throwing a plate of artichokes at a waiter, on yet another for assaulting the police.

In 1606, during the course of a brawl that erupted over a wager on a tennis match, he killed a young man and spent the remaining four years of his life as a fugitive from Papal justice. In Naples, to which he had fled after being given refuge by the Duke of Colonna, he was at one point set upon and disfigured by unknown as-

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## To The World's End

HOW Merrie England and hey, nonny, no the destination boards of London buses sound: Bethnal Green, Mount Pleasant, Haymarket, Goodge Street, the market, the quacking of the ducks on Ball's Pond and the gambolling of the little lambs under the blossom at Shepherd's Bush.

It is better to travel hopefully than to arrive at Wood Green but, if it weren't for North, at the table, who also comes from Tipperary, and never got a word in edgeways.

A presenter is the human face of a television programme, or as human as they can get for the money. Max Headroom (Channel 4), the latest thing in television presenters is however not human at all. He is a computer-generated image, a synthetic analysis, but we won't go into that as it gives me a headache.

Max burst on the nation with a subdued pop on April 1 when a panel of pundits on Channel 4 discussed the morality and social consequences of computer-generated presenters and whether human beings are now superseded. If this was not quite the thigh-slapper of the night, it was probably because so many Channel 4 studio discussions sound rather like that.

Max Headroom proper appeared on Thursday and will present a pop video programme for children. The Max Headroom Show (Channel 4) every Saturday. Though clean cut and well washed, as if roughly chiselled out of something plastic, he tends to have trouble even articulating. "Hello there!" He reminds you powerfully of President Ford.

## OTHER PLACE

Michael Billington

## Philistines

THE RSC has long had a love affair with the plays of Maxim Gorky, and the latest fruit of their passion is the British professional premiere of Philistines at Stratford's Other Place. Originally banned by the Moscow censor in 1902 for its progressive sentiments, it may not be a masterpiece but it is an exquisitely gripping play, a family drama that also offers a portrait of a turbulent, introspective society ripe for upheaval.

Gorky doesn't have Chekhov's symphonic structure. What he does have is a sense of total realism. Here he takes us into the Besenmenov household which offers an image of the divisions in Russian society. The paterfamilias is a penny-pinching, petty-bourgeois tyrant constantly raging against his drifting student-son and unwed school-mistress-daughter. But while all these represent a doomed, pessimistic class, faith in the future is embodied by sundry relatives and lodgers who make up this teeming household: an idealistic train-driver Nil whose surname might well be Desperandum, his seamstress fiancée Polya and a merry widow who invests her energy in personal relationships. Watching over these tangled characters is an embittered, vodka-swilling choir-singer who astutely remarks: "Everyone here is just tuning up for life."

One test of a good play is how much of a society it manages to put on a stage; and Gorky gives us a powerful picture of a feverish world in which the class-war mixes with the generation-war and in which a sense of dissolution is imminent. Where Chekov works

through metaphor, Gorky pins his faith in direct statement. But, although he lets you know squarely whose side he is on, he has a human compassion for the victims of petty-bourgeois suffering. The one indisputably tragic figure in the play is Tatyana, the overworked spinster-school-mistress (a cousin of Olga in Three Sisters) raging with unrequited love for Nil; and she is here given a brilliant performance by Fiona Shaw who hovers over every scene like a black ghost and whose lean, angular body is constantly corkscrewed and distorted by the ravages of passion.

John Caird's production has the emotional overdrive demanded by Russian drama and is sensitive to the play's astonishing shifts of mood. David Burke's paterfamilias is a grizzled bully given to towering rages at the dinner-table and to using his jabbing forefinger like a battering-ram. The man is clearly a monster and a summation of everything in Russia Gorky despises: yet there is something bracingly comic about his ranting and his astonishingly accurate, almost brutal, captures as he goes brickbatted at the least provocation.

But everyone in this cast seems to have been fired by the rich human material. Clive Russell, massive in thick worsted, lends the vodka-punishing observer a thin-lipped self-hatred. Anna Carter-Marshall gives the gregarious widow a strong hint of calculation in financial and amatory matters. And Mark Dignam endows a liberal-hearted old bird, bickering with (despite his profession) an almost Blakeian delight in nature. Even the train-driver, too shining an embodiment of the virtue of manual toil, is decently played by Tim Mannon as a doughty Scot.

Dusty Hughes, responsible for the pungent new version of this neglected play, dub's Gorky "literary primitive". In some ways he was. But he recorded what he saw with absolute clarity and in this fascinating play shows how the tensions in Russian society invade and destroy a single family.

## COVENT GARDEN

Edward Greenfield

## Don Carlo

IF ANY single production at Covent Garden signalled the post-war re-emergence of the Royal Opera House as an international force, it was Lucchino Visconti's spectacular presentation of Verdi's Don Carlo in 1958. Rightly it has been kept in the repertoire, not as a museum piece, but as a theatrical experience still very much alive. At its last revival the experiment was tried of presenting the original French text of 1867 at a length that even Verdi never actually heard, but enough was enough.

It was a snag too that singers of the right quality, able and willing to sing the French version were virtu-

ally impossible to find. That is one very practical reason why for the latest revival, conducted by the Covent Garden music-director-elect, Bernard Haitink, the original Visconti formula is followed: Verdi's final French revision of 1884 in Italian, preceded by the Fontainebleau scene of the original Act 1.

Verdi himself approved of that solution, and as Julian Budden, most knowledgeable of Verdi's final French revision, says, "Verdi himself would never have expected a performance in French outside France. But finding singers of the right calibre even for a performance in Italian is not so easy. The first night — with Haitink, sounding uncharacteristically tense and unyielding for much of the time — brought singing, generally, long rather than distinguished."

This longest of Verdi operas does, after all, involve a splendid gallery of characters, and out of the home team Robert Lloyd as Philip II stood out for his keenly thoughtful and detailed performance, bearing out what he has perceptively said in a recent article, that the Italian Philip is sharper and more threatening, if less subtle than the French.

Even he rather paled before memories of Boris Christoff in earlier days, and even Giorgio Zancanaro as Posa with his fine, noble and airtight baritone, seemed to lack a dimension or two next to

Tito Gobbi. The most distinguished and individual voice on display was that of Ileana Cotrubas, a tender and touching Elisabella, who was stretched to the very limit in the big duet of her Act 5. Verdi's final French revision used that to extra dramatic effect.

Luis Lima, an amiable Memorino in Covent Garden's Leisler d'Amore, last year, was less suited to the role of Carlo, a butt to be manhandled rather than a crusader. Here, but even to get the notes so cleanly sung was a plus point. Bruno Bagnoni as Eboli, in her Covent Garden debut, taking over from Tatiana Troyanos, set the pattern of loudness with a mezzo clear rather than characterful.

The veteran, Joseph Rouleau, as the Grand Inquisitor, was an aptly powerful and sinister foil for Lloyd's Philip, and loudness rather than firmness marked the singing of Patricia Parker as Tebaldo and Matthew Best as the Moor. Act 3, with their dramatically steep perspectives and cunning control of space, are still amazingly quite so atmospheric as they once seemed. With the production staged by Christopher Renshaw, plenty of detail survives (Philip's wolfhounds still straining at the leash) though the chorus had its tentative moments musically.

## ALTERNATIVE THEATRE

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>ALBANY EMPRESS</b><br>Wed-Sat 10.15 (Mon)<br>GAMES THEATRE PRODUCTIONS IN THEATRE<br>Doors 7 pm Show 8 pm   | <b>BERNARD</b><br>John Steinbeck<br>OF MICE & MEN<br>Even at 7.30pm Tue & Thu Mat at 3 pm   |
| <b>BLOOMSBURY</b><br>Sun 27 Apr at 7.30 pm (Mon)<br>SHAWND EXPERIENCE IN PAMELA<br>"Theatrical Magic" Mon Oct-<br>25 & 26 Apr at 8 pm<br>National Theatre Group in<br>1 REVOLUT RESENT   | <b>THE MAN IN THE MOON</b><br>301 2876<br>7.45pm Tue-Sun<br>THE SHOWING CHAMBERLAIN for kids<br>1.30pm Mon-Fri<br>CRUICK 5.45pm Tue-Sun   |
| <b>BRENTFORD WATERMANS ARTS CENTRE</b><br>60 Brentford High St, Brentford, Mdx<br>Admission: From 10p<br>Tonight: EASTER CARLAND<br>Sun & Mon<br>Return of the Chorus: Dancing Master<br>Licensed Restaurant Bar Free Car Park | <b>DRAMATICS</b><br>Richmond 840 9833<br>HARVEY: THE FIRST QUARTO<br>"Thrilling" FT. "A day in the life"<br>"A Human for today" Plays & Plays<br>Mon 22 Apr 8pm<br>Sun 23 Apr 2pm |
| <b>DRILL HALL</b><br>10 Charles St, WCL<br>Mon-Fri 10pm<br>MONTEVERDI'S REVENGE IN<br>OF THE SPICES<br>A LOVE STORY by Bryony Lavery   | <b>THEATRO TECHES</b><br>28 Cromwell Rd, NW1<br>10.30 April 8pm<br>Common Stock Theatre Company<br><b>STILL DANCING</b>   |
| <b>FINCHBOURGH THEATRE CLUB</b><br>275<br>Finchborough Rd, SW19<br>By Baro Jung<br>9.40 Apr (Tue) A REVOLUTION<br>10.30 (Fri, Sat) 8 pm<br>10.30 (Fri, Sat) 8 pm   | <b>TRICYCLE</b><br>From 11 Apr<br>Black Theatre Co-op<br>A RAIN<br>IN THE SUN   |
| <b>GROSVENOR</b><br>111 May Shells (Glen & Jonathan Ross)<br>WATERMANS<br>Thurs by Arthur Schuster<br>Thurs by Robert David McDonald<br>Fri by Christopher Fettes  | <b>YOUNG VIC</b><br>5-23 APR AT 7.30pm<br>WHAT A WAY<br>TO RUN A REVOLUTION<br>Doors: David Bernstein music: Guy<br>(no part Bank Holiday)  |
| <b>HAMPSTEAD</b><br>Swiss Cottage Cinema, NW8<br>with Susan Woodridge & Marjorie Yates<br>written by Marjorie Yates<br>"Real night theatre" 7.15   | <b>CHILDREN'S EVENTS</b><br>TRICYCLE<br>SATURDAY SHOWS FOR CHILDREN<br>7.30pm<br>for 5-6 year olds<br>Today at 11.30am  |
| <b>LCA</b><br>Sun 20 Apr<br>8.00 3647<br><b>IMPACT THEATRE</b><br>SONES OF THE CLAY PEOPLE<br>Tue-Sun at 8pm   | <b>POLKA CHILDREN'S THEATRE</b><br>845 4608<br>240 The Broadway, Wimbeldon, SW19<br>EASTER HOLIDAY TREAT<br>10.30pm<br>DIAMONDS DOWN THE PLUMSTONE<br>Owens 10 Apr                |

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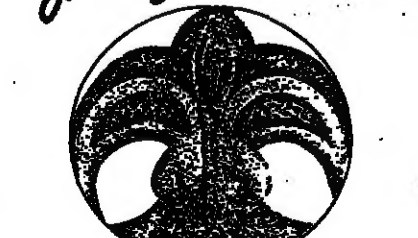
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## WEEK-END PEOPLE

## Jesus freezes

PETITE, demure and softly spoken, the Rev Jan Orr-Harter (31) seems an unlikely percussion cap for the nuclear Freeze explosion which claims 80 per cent support in the United States. A Presbyterian pastor from Manhattan, she was in Birmingham at the weekend for the first assembly of British Freeze groups.

A sixth generation Texan, she was waitress in Boston in the 1970s when she met a woman Presbyterian minister. "I wanted to be a minister all my life but I didn't know it was possible," she said. "We have had women ministers in the Presbyterian church for 30 years but I didn't realise." She is married with a three-year-old child.

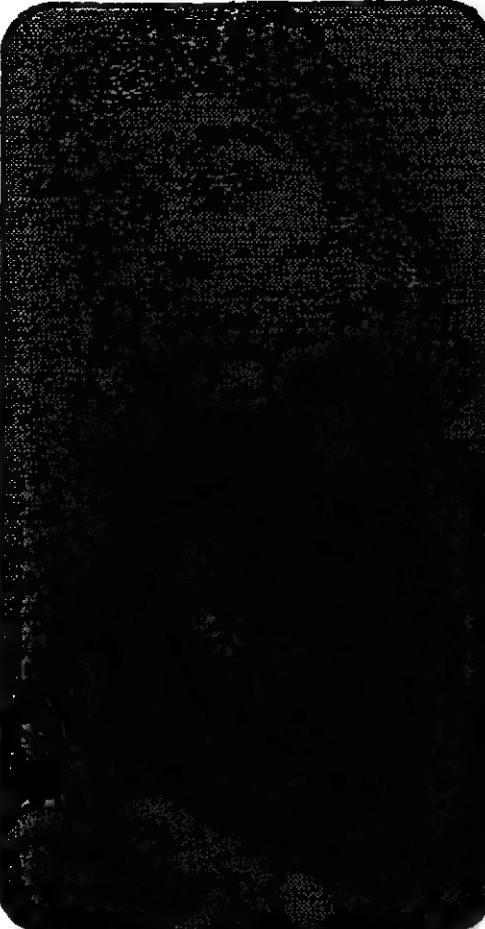
A year after a bilateral freeze of the arms race was mooted in the Senate in 1979, she was on the national committee that launched Freeze as a popular campaign. Endorsement by the Presbyterian Church spread rapidly to other denominations. Even the Southern Baptists, she said with a grin.

So it was a predominantly religious movement? There were other groups, but the churches were the bedrock, she said. Her own church had been studying the issue since 1975, a preparation that caught the media unawares when Freeze mushroomed in 1982. A Washington Post reporter telephoned her to demand an explanation. Jesus, she replied, "he was so flabbergasted he hung up the phone and grunted it."

On the instructions of her congregation, she spends half her time campaigning. Her Manhattan HQ is appropriately in the national strategy committee. By concentrating on congressional districts in last year's elections, Freeze mopped up 20 key seats in Congress and three more supporters in the Senate. "Whenever states allow, we put Freeze on the ballot. In nine states out of 10 it has been won overwhelmingly."

She talks of President Reagan mustering the courage and vision to propose a freeze to the Soviet Union. Wasn't that pie in the sky? She cited Kennedy's television appearance in 1963 which paved the way for a partial test ban treaty.

But weren't the arms makers too firmly in the saddle now, with their eyes fixed on the



ORR-HARTER: churches are the bedrock. Picture by Frank Martin

stars? She replied that Freeze had been assured by impeccable sources that its proposals would have no effect on the economy, and besides, businessmen were now concerned by the budget deficit.

Freeze's second favoured option is to bypass Reagan by urging Congress to suspend funds. "We have 46 pro-Freeze senators. We need 51 to go round the President. That was how the Vietnam War was stopped."

Her message to Britain was that we possess more influence than we realise. "I don't think they will stop without overwhelming international pressure. If the people of Britain are truly our allies, we must work together."

## If you're Irish, gombeen to the parlour

SOME are born foreign, others have foreignness thrust upon them. Take Valerie Braddell. She spent her first 20 summers in Portugal. Her father, a cork merchant, came from a long line of English Protestants in Southern Ireland. Her mother, a Catholic, was half Irish.

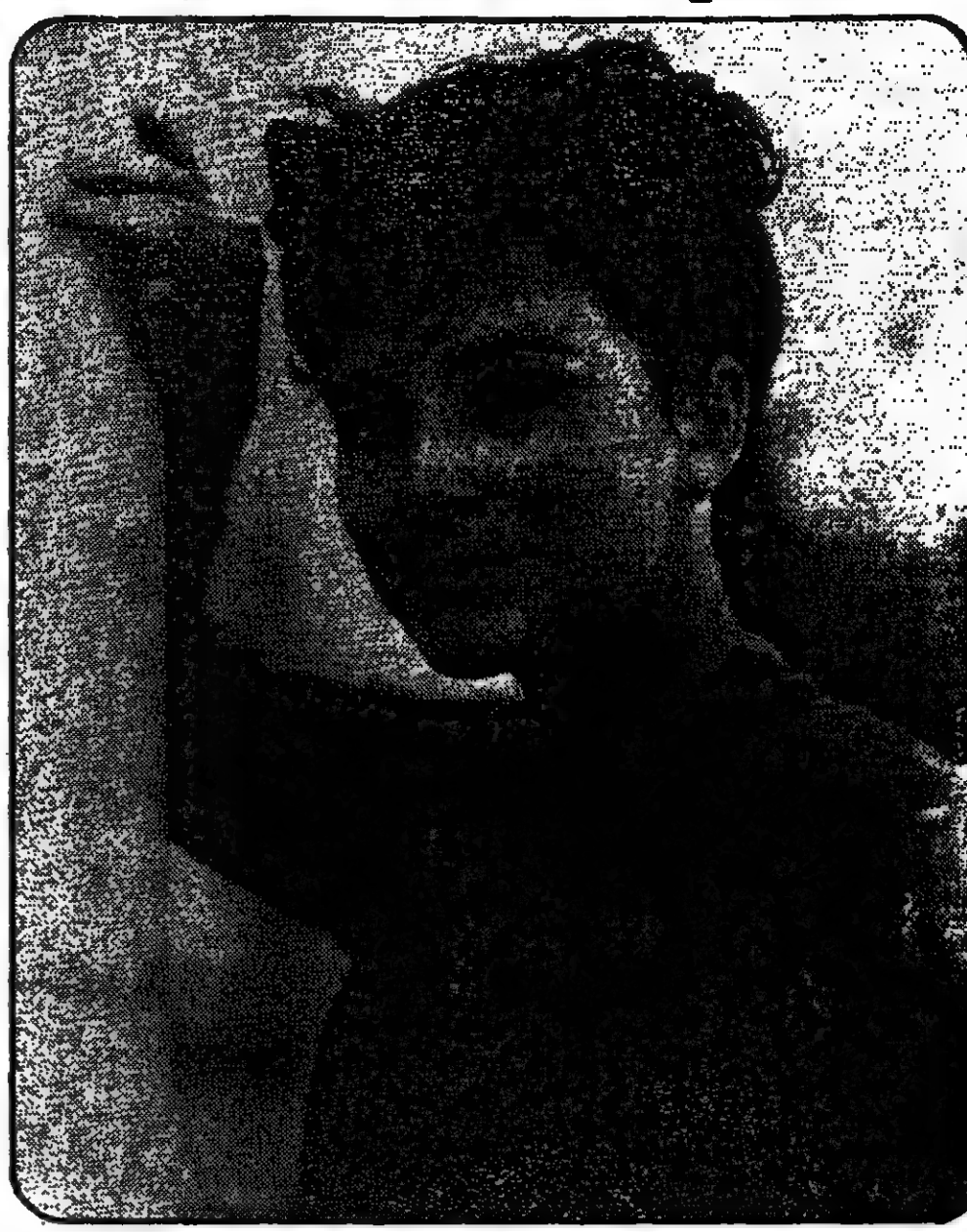
None of this mattered a jot until the Portuguese Revolution, which found her attending drama school in Lisbon, fluent in Portuguese, English, Spanish and French. "For a while I was quite involved. I went to meetings where people debated which teachers should be sacked. Then I got fed up. I wanted to get on with the craft of being an actress. It came to a climax when I broke a strike and went to a class. I was confronted with a lot of aggression — the whole business about being a 'bloody foreigner'."

She came to London. After RADA and four years with the Actors Touring Company, her mixture of nationalities is proving an asset. On Tuesday she plays an Irish kidnapper in Scamman's play, *Gombeen*, at the Air Gallery's Theatre Downstairs. *Gombeen*, Irish slang for traitor, is a modern reworking of the 1921 civil war in Ireland, played out in the guise of a Dublin minister.

Next month she returns to Portugal to begin filming alongside Martin Sheen in *Chain Reaction*.

Valerie Braddell plays Sheen's guide, a curiously neat bit of casting. In Lisbon she had trained a guide-interpreter. "I was quite successful at it. When Portugal was giving up its colonies I did lots of interpreting for Mario Soares when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs."

BRADDELL: next casting Picture by E. Hamilton West



## THE GUARDIAN 1960

APRIL 6: Capetown, April 5. At least two people were killed and many others wounded today in new clashes between Africans and the police in the townships of the Durban and Capetown areas where Africans have been slow to return to work following the Sharpeville and Langa shootings.

In Lemonville, 10 miles from Durban, police opened fire this evening on a crowd of 1,000, killing one and injuring two. Two other Africans were hurt during police baton charges, and several policemen were also injured. According to the police, the crowds were waiting to waylay other Africans who were returning from work.

According to the official version of today's and yesterday's disturbances, indeed, police action has been taken to prevent the intimidation of Africans who have gone to work. But, according to other reports, the police have moved through the streets beating with sticks and batons any able-bodied Africans in sight, apparently in an attempt to force them back to work.

APRIL 8: Capetown, April 7. Police and troops at dawn today raided Nyanga township, the main centre of African resistance, killing one, arresting more than 1,500 people and carrying away eight sacksful of weapons after a house-to-house search.

The Deputy Commissioner of South African police in Capetown, Colonel I. P. S. Terblanche, said no resistance was encountered. The operation had been taken solely in the interests of law-abiding residents of Nyanga "who have been living in a reign of terror."

Father Stanley Qeshal, Anglican clergyman in charge of the Holy Cross church, Nyanga, said tonight everything was quiet in Nyanga.

Colonel J. E. Reay, a police staff officer, asked how many arrests had been made, refused to say and said it was not his job to matter whether 50, 400, or 5,000 were arrested. The important fact is that we succeeded in smashing the intimidators.

Mr Justice Guleed of the Supreme Court ruled that Pretoria judges that detainees under the emergency regulations must be granted the right to see counsel. This was a fundamental right which had never been questioned.

The judgment followed a habeas corpus application made on their behalf on March 30 shortly after the announcement of their detention.

APRIL 9: In his address to the Security Council last week, the South African representative, Mr B. G. Fourie, gave this account of the history of the disturbances at Sharpeville and Langa, on March 21:

A splinter organisation of extremists had started some time ago to organise a mass demonstration to protest against the carrying of reference books. The reference book was instituted when the pass system —

This past Monday was ordered by the extremists to be a day of mourning. But what was it in fact? Merely a repetition of the previous violence, plundering and senseless destruction of social and educational institutions which are there for the benefit of the Bantu themselves. But the extremists do not mind what they destroy, as long as they do destroy.

It is my Government's belief that the annual discussion of South Africa since 1946 has helped to improve the situation there. It would be even more serious if the present discussion in the council were to embolden the agitators or serve as incentive to further demonstrations and rioting in South Africa, with subsequent attacks by rioters not only on members of the police but also the mass of peaceful citizens trying to carry on a normal life.

I am instructed to say that if this were to be the result the blame will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Security Council.

APRIL 11: Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the South African Premier, who was wounded by a bullet in the chest on Saturday April 9, was yesterday removed from Johannesburg to the Pretoria General Hospital.

The two bullets, fired point blank by a white man at an agricultural show in Johannesburg before 50,000 people, entered his ear and the roof of his mouth, breaking his upper and lower jaws.

APRIL 12: Capetown, April 12. The Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, the Most Rev. Dr Joost de Blank, in a statement issued today, called on the Dutch Reformed Churches — the majority churches in South Africa — to repudiate compulsory apartheid.

Unless they did so, he said, the Anglican Church in South Africa "can no longer be linked with the Dutch Reformed Churches in the World Council of Churches." And, he added, "other churches should no longer be associated with them in any council or federation."

People is written by Stuart Wavell

## BIRTHDAYS

TODAY: Franta Belaky, sculptor, 64; Judi Bowker, actress, 31; Joan Carville, lyric soprano, 54; Bernard Carlet, artist, 65; Paul Daniels, magician, 47; Willie Hall, playwright, scriptwriter, 56; Dr David Ingram, vice-chancellor, Kent, 58; Gerry Mulligan, saxophonist, band leader, 58; Richard Murdoch, actor, 78; the Rev. Ian Pais-

ley, MP, MEP, 59; André Previn, pianist, composer, conductor, 58; Marek Ballistrak, rugby footballer, 28

TOMORROW: actors: James Garner, 57; Ian Richardson, 51; Andrew Sachs, 55; Angela Bouxall, golfer, 48; Francis Ford Coppola, film writer, director, 40; Graham Dene, record presenter, 38; David Frost, broadcaster, 46; Cliff Morgan, former international rugby footballer, head, BBC TV outside broadcasts

55: Ravi Shankar, sitarist, 62  
MONDAY: actors: Albie Bass, 64; Myrel Bennett, 41; Eric Porter, 57; and Dorothy Tutin, 54; General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, military historian, 61; Carmen McKee, jazz singer, 63; Mary Moore, principal, St Hilda's, Oxford, 55

TUESDAY: Severiano Ballesteros, golfer, 28; Jean-Paul Belmondo, actor, 52; Lord David Cecil, 83; Aniel Dorati, composer, con-

ductor, 79; Lord (Gerry) Pitt, 59; Maanah Gordon, actress, 44; Sir Robert Kempson, ballet dancer, choreographer, actor, 76; Tom Jackson, trade union leader turned antiquarian bookseller, 60; Alan Knott, cricketer, 39; Tom Lehrer, mathematician, composer, entertainer, 57; Alexander Moulton, bicycle designer, 65; Vincent O'Brien, racehorse trainer, 68; Carl Perkins, rock 'n' roll singer, composer, 53; Richard Rose, director and professor of

public policy, Strathclyde, 52

WEDNESDAY: Aidan Crawley, author, former MP, television broadcaster and executive, 77; Patrick Garland, artistic director, Chichester Festival Theatre, 50; Adrian Horn, poet, 53; Gloria Hunniford, broadcaster, 45; Stan Malbor, jockey turned trainer, 48; David Moorcroft, runner, 32; Robert Rhodes James, MP, political historian, 52; Maurice Schumann, writer, broad-

caster, former Gaullist foreign minister, 74; Omar Sharif, actor, champion bridge player, 58; Paul Theroux, author, 44; Norman Vaughan, comedian, 60.

THURSDAY: Professor Raymond Carr, warden, St Antony's, Oxford, 68; Gertrude de Peyer, clarinetist, 59; Clive Rixon, scriptwriter, playwright, 53; Ronald Fraser, actor, 55; Avril Poole, chief nursing officer, department of health and social security, 51

FRIDAY: Alan Ayckbourn, playwright, 46; Roger Baird, rugby footballer, 25; Raymond Barre, former prime minister of France, 61; Montserrat Caballé, soprano, 52; David Cassidy, pop singer, 35; Lionel Hampton, jazz vibraphonist, band leader, 78; Edward Hyde, jockey, 46; Uwe Klsinger, economist, 57; Hardy Kruger, actor, 57; Bryan Magee, MP, writer, broadcaster, 55; Bobby Moore, former England football captain.



BAHRAINIS: touring in the Gulf's watering-hole. Picture by Stuart Wavell

## A cut and dried growth industry

A QUICK visit to Bahrain, last week to investigate outlets for the Guardian's Gourmet Card. In ancient times the island, 15 miles off the coast of Saudi Arabia, was known as a paradisaical land of sweet waters. Its 4,000-year-old civilisation, the most ancient in the Gulf, has evolved a sophisticated

populace whose tolerance has earned the place a reputation for more potent liquors. The absence of alcoholic subterfuge is one reason why the large British expatriate population tends to stay there longer than elsewhere in the region. Another is the Bahrainis' dry conviviality. "We call you woge here," remarked a government minister. "I don't know what you call us."

There is, of course, the money. Bahrain is a commercial and banking centre. Some 15 nights a day disgorge Saudi businessmen. Conferences attract numerous other callers from the Gulf states, many eager to sample the illicit pleasures of amber tinctures. "They lock themselves in their rooms and don't come out all weekend," said a hotel employee.

The near-completion of a causeway to Saudi Arabia is now reportedly filling both sides with alarm. The optimistic prospect of 50,000 Saudi cars a day loading up with booze, combined with other factors, has prompted rumours that the Saudis are pressing for a delay of the December opening until customs formalities have been ironed out.

Confirming this sensitivity, the Ministry of Information promised and then refused to permit our press party to visit the causeway. Instead they tantalisingly laid on a show trip. The pilot's genuflections to Mecca prompted the unkind remark that he was praying we would not catch sight of the forbidden structure. However, it all means

more work for John Peter, the island's contact member for Alcoholics Anonymous. An Indian, he has been holding open meetings for the past 15 years at the American Mission Hospital, where he works as materials purchasing manager. Before then, small groups met in each other's houses.

"It is a real problem, but I would not say so much of a problem," he said. "It is true the whole society suffers. I am a non-alcoholic person. I wanted to help the alcoholic person. Everybody knows me."

There are four meetings a week, each attended by an intentionally small group of, on average, 10-15 people. There is the usual network of telephone contacts and separate discussions groups for spouses.

Most members are expats. "Their company managers bring the problem to our doctors. Once they have been dried out it gives greater assurance to the companies to know that they are being helped to retain their sobriety."

Bahrain's AA is also a sanctuary from temptation for visiting alcoholics. Surprisingly there are eight "fellowships" in Saudi Arabia and branches in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Muscat.

## Off-side trap

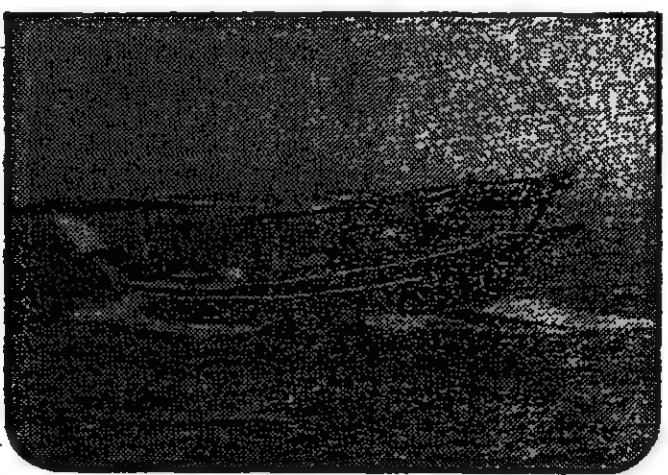
FORMER Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw, now half-way through a two-year contract reportedly worth £250,000 as Bahrain's national coach, watched in disbelief as a "friendly" international between Bahrain and Lebanon was abandoned five minutes before the end last Sunday week.

A handball near the box had the Lebanese players shouting "penalty" and refusing to resume the game at half time. They did so after 20 minutes and the intervention of the Bahrain Football Association.

One Lebanese player fouled off, followed soon after by another three. With seven players, Lebanon then conceded an own-goal and their goalie claimed a muscle-pull. Bahrain was leading 6-0 when the match was called off. "I have never seen anything like this before," said Burkinshaw, whose target is qualification for next year's World Cup.



HOLDEN, from Hull to Tenko



DHOW, last boat to Saudi

## Dock briefs

BESIDE the huge well of Bahrain's dry dock, Paul Holden (25) from South Shields was taking a breather with his mates. All morning they had been grilling and spraying one side of a Kuwaiti tanker while an Arab crew worked on the other. Although the shipyard is a source of pride, reared by a Gulf states as he most modern in the region and employing 75 per cent Arab labour, the shipyard decline and the Gulf War are keeping it in the red. Bahrain has only handed two casualties of the war, the others mostly heading for Dubai.

There is usually a British crew of eight, hired through a Newcastle contractor. Holden works 11 hours a day for £412 a week (minus British taxes). He lives in dockside quarters which the Eritreans have dubbed Tenko. They sleep four to a room, sharing the building with Filipinos, Koreans and Indians.

"I started dock work in Hull with my uncle," he said. "Then the chance came to go to Bahrain and I took it. I've been here five times before. I was saving up to get married. I don't need to now. I am married. It's not bad once you get used to the heat. We have a good supply of videos. And there's the drink."

## Just singing in Bahrain

RASSEY is booked for Bahrain. So are the Supremes. But the Gulf's big spenders need a permanent source of baby love, a live muzak for the predominantly male clientele of its hotel bars.

Night after night, seven days a week, Doreen the husky band and wife harmony team of Tony and Louise Flatt, do their stuff in the Cavalry Club Bar of Bahrain's Hilton Hotel. They have been shuttling round the Gulf for almost

most three years, haunted by the collapsed soufflé of a dream. It was a dream of living the Good Life. But in Hong Kong their carrots had grown upwards instead of down. In Somerset, Tony's vocation as a bee-keeper had been punctured by the cost of living. A Gulf contract beckoned.

They met in Switzerland — Tony as a veteran instrumentalist, and vocalist, Louise as a dancer who had appeared with Max Bygraves, Charlie Drake and Dick Emery. Their return to England was precipitated by the Japanese quartz watch, which forced many Swiss horologists to clock in as full-time musicians.

"We try to get out as much as possible," said Tony. "Living in hotels can become claustrophobic. But once you get to know the staff, in hotels it's almost like going home."

## Kennel vision

MAD DOGS and Englishmen have at last teamed up in the mid-day sun. Bahrainis coddle their camels, fuss over their falcons, but like most Arabs regard dogs as unclean. This derives not only from strays' irregular notions of pavement etiquette but the fact that packs of wild dogs regularly hurdle out of the desert to chew up cats and terrified children.

The police's solution is to shoot them wherever they are found. Hot pursuit sometimes leads into people's gardens, plunging not only the miscreants but domestic pets as well. "I just felt we had to do something," said Betty Rajah. "I was appalled at the way animals were left badly wounded."

Mrs Rajah, a Scots nurse married to a Bahraini obstetrician, joined forces with a local vet in 1979 to found the Bahrain Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which she is secretary. Their solution, which she admits is inadequate, is a large dog sanctuary on the outskirts of the capital city, Manama.

They now have 50 dogs, shortly to be culled humanely to 30, which despite donations of food from hospitals and supermarkets, consume a large chunk of the BSPCA's £1,300-a-month running costs. Entirely voluntarily, the outfit operates a collection service for strays and pays up to £10 to have wounded dogs put down.

The authorities have been sympathetic, leasing them land and reducing the rate of shootings, although Mrs Rajah sees no effective alternative to the problem. The citizenry is bemused. "The Bahrainis laugh at us. They say why care about starving animals when there are plenty of starving human beings?"

So far dogs have wagged the BSCC. They would like to embrace the island's 750 donkeys. "A donkey is only of value as long as it can work. After that no one gives a hoot."



## Defining the limits of protest as 10 acres

Until earlier this week it seemed inevitable that official obduracy would ensure that the Easter weekend CND demonstrations at RAF Molesworth would end in a muddy and ill-tempered confrontation. The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, is still on a high after Our Boys' heroic nocturnal eviction of the Molesworth peace campers in February. He was in no mood to compromise about the Easter anti-cruise protest. No demonstrations would be allowed on Ministry of Defence land, even on the 10 acre fields adjacent to the missile site which the MoD is preparing to sell off to politically vetted bidders. New military by-laws were rushed into force a week ago, making it a criminal (as distinct from a civil) trespass to set foot on RAF Molesworth land. CND's plan to plant rainbow pennants around Mr Heseltine's barbed wire stockade on Easter Monday afternoon was therefore in jeopardy, with every pennant liable to be arrested and a £100 fine. Every opportunity was being taken to play up local fears about the weekend's protest.

Mr Heseltine is not alone in trying to use the law of trespass to prevent the occasional disruption of business. Coincidentally, the League Against Cruel Sports is using such tactics to stop hunting on Exmoor. By citing their partial victory in the courts this week, where hunters were adjudged liable in some circumstances for trespass by their hounds, they hope to stop it everywhere. In each case the rights of landed property are being used to put the squeeze on a perceived menace. In each case it is a disingenuous way of trying to stop others from doing something the owners don't want them to do at all, anywhere.

But CND has been rescued by the unlikely intervention of the Cambridgeshire police. The local constabulary's role in previous Molesworth manoeuvres has been neither independent nor distinguished. But in midweek, prodded and nudged by CND organisers, the police emerged as advocates of a commonsense compromise. The boys in blue may not like the Molesworth demonstrators (indeed their earlier actions show they dislike them very much). But at least they now recognise that the Easter protests are unstoppable. At the eleventh hour they have persuaded Mr Heseltine that it is better to absorb the crowds on to the 10-acre site than to risk the uncontrollable confusion and bitterness of a coalfield-style blockade of the Molesworth approaches. Blind eyes, it seems, will be turned to the pennant planting. We have been and remain deeply concerned at the Cambridgeshire police's involvement in Mr Heseltine's games. And no doubt this time they have acted pragmatically, not out of love for free speech. Things may still go wrong tomorrow and on Monday. But the police have done the right thing. It will still be muddy, but at least some of the potential for angry confrontation has been removed.

As a result, CND has won a small victory in a much wider campaign about the legitimacy of protest. The fact that the anti-cruise demonstrations will now go ahead relatively unimpeded is an important recognition that protest is a proper activity. One can feel sympathy for local people who just want to be left alone, and hope also that needless antagonism of Molesworth inhabitants will be avoided. But political protest is part of normal life, too. It cannot and must not be endlessly sacrificed on the altar of a quiet life. Many attempts have been made during the past decade to delegitimise the right of assembly. Police have been in the forefront of these attempts. The Government is poised to roll back these rights still further in its forthcoming public order White Paper. That is why the Easter protests are not only a witness against cruise missiles, but a witness on behalf of the right to protest itself.

## Episcopal agony of the cross

On the third day He rose again. Christ crucified was not the end of the story. That, in significant part, is what differentiates people of agnostic goodwill from believing Christians. We can all, whatever the state of our belief or our unbelief, accept that Christ was an historic figure and that he was a deeply wise and a deeply good man. The Christian believes in the unique and the uniquely holy nature of Christ the man and of Christ as something more. He was, for millions, in terms no doubt simplistic to some theologians and to some bishops, the Son of God, born of the Virgin Mary, who died for our sins and then rose again. The issue this Easteride, for Anglicans in particular, is what is meant by those propositions. The Bishop of Durham has aired his questions about the literal truth of such great simplicities and the Bishop of Norwich has an answer. For a "kind, academic man" like Durham to open the box is enough to disqualify him. As Norwich said of Durham, "I believe he should not be a bishop of the Church of England."

That is a declaration of war and a declaration of war, moreover, which will be fought out in a couple of months' time when the House of Bishops meets to discuss the Anglican bottom line. In a sense that should please the Bishop of Durham. He has consistently stressed that his doubts about the orthodox nature of the Virgin Birth, and of the Resurrection were designed to force a well-established church to think about matters spiritual as well as matters temporal. In that he has achieved his goal, The issues he elected to place upon the agenda, have filtered through.

In advance of House of Bishops debate it is worth trying to identify what the dispute is not about. It is not about who is a True Believer and not about who can, with honesty, call himself a Christian. It is about who should feel free to claim himself a communicant member of the Church of England. That question is complicated still further by the established nature of the Anglican church. The Bishop of Durham, upon appointment, indicated his assent to the 39 Articles and to the Creed. The bishop airs doubts about the divine impregnation of Mary and about the physical revival of the bones and flesh of the crucified Christ. Yet he believes that to say Christ was the Son of God is to say something more than that we are all sons or daughters of some divine being.

He accepts that, in some ineffable sense, Christ died for all of us, and survived beyond that physical death. It is for the bishops in solemn conclave in June, to decide whether that suffices for an Anglican bishop, and for communicant members of the church to decide whether they can abide by that decision.

What complicates the issue is the established nature of the Anglican church. That is why Parliamentarians, many of them not particularly devout Anglicans, feel compelled to intervene. That is why, when Durham and others express their views on anything from M3 to the miners' strike, there is controversy. The Bishop of Durham, by inviting us this Easteride to ponder upon things spiritual and upon things temporal has, by implication, invited us to think about the nature of an established church in a multi ethnic society whose religious affiliations are by no means as simple as they once were.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A room for a few

Sir—The new board and lodging regulations debated in the House of Commons yesterday April 2 will come into force at the end of the month.

They mean that the supplementary benefit limit for bed and breakfast accommodation in London will be £49 per week. Little is currently available under £70 per week. People under 26 will only receive even this inadequate payment for eight weeks.

After that they will have to move out of London to receive any board and lodging payment at all. In most other parts of the country they will only receive payments for four weeks before they have to move yet again. Alone in London Service is a voluntary agency providing advice, counselling and hostel accommodation to young homeless people. Last year two of our clients died because of their homelessness. One was a drug addict whose drug problem was exacerbated by depression linked with constant homelessness. She committed suicide. The other was a young man who became a male prostitute to earn money for his accommodation. He was killed by a client.

The effect of the new regulations will be to reduce the number of young people who face similar problems will be considerably increased.

All homeless people, and especially the young facing the eight or four week rule, will be unable to afford adequate accommodation, and most will not have time to find work before they are on the streets.

Even if they have a home, very few of our clients can return to it, they have often been thrown out or have left because of intolerable conditions. More will therefore commit crimes or become prostitutes. They may suffer from violence or turn to drink or drugs. Some will suffer from exposure or become so depressed that they kill themselves. At the same time the new regulations will severely limit our ability to help.

We urge people to contact their MPs and the government to request that these regulations are changed as soon as possible. — Yours faithfully, Bryan Symons, Director, Alone in London Service, 190 Easton Road, London NW1.

### Early warning

Sir—As a social work practitioner in education and research on the topic of disruptive pupils, I feel that James Hemming (Letters, April 3) is quite right in highlighting our failure to socialise increasing numbers of children in their educational environments.

Problem formation in this area is progressive and easily detectable at the pre-secondary stage. We need vision and willingness to recognise the evolutionary nature of the disruptive process and to deploy resources to examine it in toto, as a preliminary to designing practical strategies for intervention.

Taking the path advocated by Mr Smithies, that is increasing provision of off-site units, mostly for 4th and 5th year children, means that we shall continue to concentrate conceptual and financial resources in an area where problems are well developed and possibly intractable. — Yours sincerely, Mike Cooper, 10 Hathaway Drive, Watwick.

### Miscellany at large

Sir—Your front page (April 3) starts this morning by telling us the Mr John Gummer is making "an effort to try" to cut the activities of the far right.

This strange turn of phrase is increasingly seen and heard. At first sight it seems simply mistaken English. On second thought, though, I wonder if it isn't a subconscious expression of our true predicament: is this what is meant when we are referred to as "a tired old country"?

If we were really trying, we could, of course, cure unemployment, the housing problem and many of the other factors which lead to the despair from which nationalism no doubt partially springs. Have we lost heart? Are we using up all our energy just trying to try? — Yours faithfully, Eileen Alpan, 48 Witley Rd, Hatfield.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLEITH: The menace of the woodburning stove hangs over the countryside like some dreadful doom. No doubt these stoves are harmless enough in parts of the world like Scandinavia or Canada where trees grow thick as autumn leaves in Valmorosa. And perhaps in Britain no great damage is done in well-wooded districts. But what about the many areas where woodlands are sparse and where the few trees that exist are now under savage attack? Since these stoves became so popular, firewood merchants have sprung up everywhere. And

## Parents who don't know best

Sir—Your leader (March 30) on the Jasmine Beckford case unfortunately left out of consideration the vitally important influence which the media—and particularly the sensational tabloids—have had on the relationship between children, parents and social services departments.

In recent years the media have dwelt too much on the rights of natural parents and have miserably failed to support the rights of the children. The circulation war and newspaper insensitivity has led to one-sided reporting with little redress for social services departments hampered by the constraints of necessary confidentiality.

Sympathy has been heaped upon the hapless parents robbed of their children by a wicked social worker, and the rights of such children into secure adoptive homes has been criticised as social manipulation. The ability to produce children is not an automatic ticket to good or even acceptable parenting. Children are a privilege, not a right, and human life is too precious to be jeopardised by

parents who don't know best.

It is very easy for sensationalist newspapers to be wise after the event. I certainly do not defend or want to make excuses for the appalling inadequacies of key workers in the tragic Jasmine Beckford case, but if social workers in recent years had been given greater backing to deal firmly with inadequate parents rather than having their confidence undermined by being regularly portrayed as ogres snatching children from their parents, then cases like this one might not have ended in tragedy.

As a society we have to decide, and decide quickly, how much we are prepared to risk the lives and well-being of our children. It is clearly difficult to get the balance right, but in my view at the moment there is rather too much emphasis on the rights of parents and not enough on the rights and welfare of children. Hand in hand with this must go the much improved training and professionalism in social services departments which you yourself advocate in your leader.

As a health visitor student I—and I am sure many others involved in community care—will not be prepared to accept "no answer" at the door, as a result of the Jasmine Beckford case. Our resolve to protect children from inadequate parents will be greatly strengthened, however, if we are not constantly faced by a barrage of antagonism from the media suggesting we are harassing parents and snatching their rights. — Yours faithfully, Tricia Wrigglesworth, 21 Hillside, New Barnet, Herts.

Sir—Considering how social workers should "learn from the numerous child deaths among social service cases" in the wake of Jasmine Beckford, Jane Huntington proposes improved recording and regular observation of children on every visit (Letters, Guardian, March 30), and your leading article proposes "tightening up procedures" to ensure this happens.

Such proposals may ensure decisions are taken in situations of physically evident child abuse (at least after a crisis). They do nothing to aid the fine judgments social workers have to make, particularly in situations where the abuse leaves minimal physical manifestations, which so often foreshadow disaster.

"Decision-making in child care is about risk assessment," your leader notes. Our research in social work decision-making shows that recently developed methods of risk assessment like the priority decision system are important aids to such judgments, for most social workers' decisions on such cases probably contradict the established professional criteria, irrespective of how much data is available on the case. — Yours sincerely, J. Aigle, Child Protection Management Decision Programme & Social Services Consortium, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

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Moreover, any inference that our organisations' depredations on the pickets of South Africa House are completely misleading. Members of the pickets were not carrying a banner, and I do not carry my Guardian for all to see, and under no circumstances have helped to organise a CND chapter, but do not wear a badge. I vote Labour generally — and privately — but not if the candidate calls me "Jimmy" and picks his nose — or if I like the Liberal candidate better.

I am not a participant in current strike action in Scotland, selectively directed against schools in Conservative controlled constituencies as I figure that probably none of the children who attended these schools voted Conservative in the 1983 election. Thus, when the strike is over, I don't want them to have been any more isolated children. I am in solidly Labour constituencies. Thatcher, Keith Joseph, and George Younger are not their fault.

If we are to have assessment of teacher performance, at the behest of Sir Keith Joseph, by our peers and fellow "professionals" — colleagues or our superiors, I think I would just as soon pass and stay in another line of work. I know precious few of these folk who are worth shooting. But if we can work out assessment of our former pupils, I might stick around for a while. — Yours John Withey, Newington, Edinburgh.

Sir—Three years ago the people of the Falkland Islands (pop. 1,800; 8,000 miles from London) made an important decision about their future. They wanted to remain British. In defence of this democratic right, the government of the United Kingdom dispatched a giant fleet across the ocean, waged a war which cost many hundreds of lives and more than two thousand million pounds, and proclaimed this to have been its duty in the face of intolerable interference from elsewhere.

Today the people of Sheffield (pop. 400,000; 100 miles from London) have also made a decision as regards their future. They want the right to decide for themselves how much money their local government can be allowed to spend on it, and in what way it shall spend it. Sheffield is not a spend-thrift local authority. The city has substantial social problems; the highest proportion of elderly in any UK urban area; 43,000 unemployed; 30,000 on the housing waiting list; large numbers of decaying properties. The scale of some of these problems is directly traceable to external meddling in our affairs — from Whitehall. Yet Sheffield has been described by the Audit Commission as an efficient and exceptionally well run authority. The plain fact is that there is no room for cuts in Sheffield's budget; the city's services need to expand.

Where in the government's topsy-turvy reasoning is the democracy which ministers and the firebrands of Fleet Street so ardently pontificate about? — Yours faithfully, James McQuire, 10 Witley Road, Watwick.

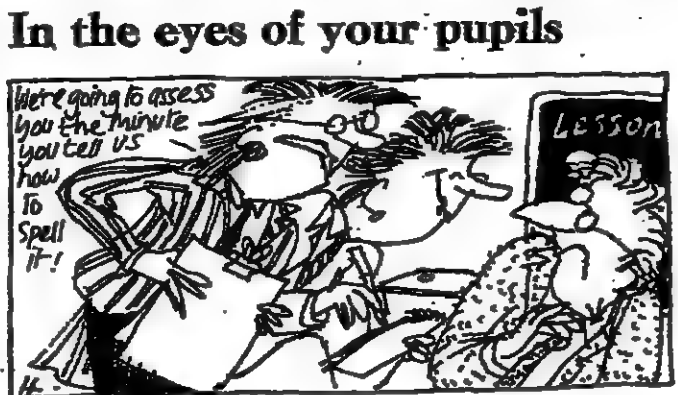
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Large amounts of money and popular acclaim remain the goals of Hollywood producers and they are unlikely to risk either with films which stray too far from the conventional stereotypes of "good guy vs bad guy," or run counter to the continuing American preoccupation, not to mention hysteria, with Communist domination. In such films, atrocities — real or contrived — will be necessary either to point up the bad guys or to serve dramatic impact, and do not exist to serve any particular truth.

If Mr Braithwaite — or anyone else — desires facts with his films he should view the Top Gun shoot-down Day War currently being screened on Channel 4. The series was produced by Michael Maclear and based on his book of the same name. It is a service to officers rather than to be led in enthusiastic pursuit of an enemy they clearly regarded either as just in their cause or as superior soldiers (or possibly both).

It is a pity that Mr Maclear's series is scheduled in an obscure slot (Mondays at 10.30 pm) when it should occupy prime-time viewing. It should, moreover, be compulsory viewing for those among us who continue to believe that America's long, bitter and costly involvement in Vietnam produced anything but piles of bodies on both sides of the demarcation line. — Yours sincerely, H. Foxley, Slough, Lincolnshire.

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Sir, I used to teach English. I taught it for 13 years, and was only promoted once during that time while over all my salary finally diminished in real terms. One of my former pupils wrote his way to an Academy Award recently. Seven others make all or a substantial part of their living in imaginative literature. Four have doctorates and lecture at universities. Perhaps three dozen more are involved in publishing, journalism, or ad copywriting.

At the other end — nominally — of the academic scale, I had a pupil about a half-dozen years ago who intended to repeat his Scottish English "O" level. He passed. It was the first English examination he'd ever passed in secondary school. He later got his "Higher," and now has a science degree. His performance was not wholly atypical. Of 26 pupils in his repeaters' class, 20 passed. Four had left school at Christmas time.

Let I do not know what authority for having been an able English teacher. I think I know why not. I am bald on top and have a figure like George Smiley's. I have never owned sandals, desert boots, or a turtle-neck pull-over, and have always been impatient about using educationist jargon. I don't carry my effects busily about in a drawstring bag or a plastic shopper, and I don't carry my Guardian for all to see, and under no circumstances have helped to organise a CND chapter, but do not wear a badge. I vote Labour generally — and privately — but not if the candidate calls me "Jimmy" and picks his nose — or if I like the Liberal candidate better.

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## Defence of the faiths

Sir—May I assure Rev. J. C. Edwards (Letters, March 30) that it was not my intention in Face to Faith (March 25) to mock Christianity in any way. I wished merely to point out that there is a tendency among Christians to assume that their religion is straightforward and self-evident, when compared to the apparent "peculiarities" of other religions.

I sought to suggest that from the perspective of a Hindu a Christian doctrine such as that of God as Trinity must appear at least as puzzling as, for instance, the Hindu understanding of "Brahman" appears to Christians.

It may be that in doing so I failed to do justice to the idea that "all works of the Trinity" are indivisible. But many Christians have found it difficult to do justice to this idea at least in trying to come to terms with the idea of a created realm existing "outside" a God who is by definition omnipresent.

Mr Edwards rightly expects that a lecturer in religious studies should not oversimplify Christian doctrine. Hopefully he would be equally upset at any oversimplification of the ideas of other religions, whether or not to academic circles.

A department of religious studies exists to study a wide range of the world's major religious traditions, with no particular bias on Christianity and some of us feel that it is far more likely to be non-Christian religions which find themselves the victims of mockery, intentional or otherwise, and who often seem to have much less opportunity to communicate the richness of their religious traditions in the media than Christians have to communicate the richness of theirs. — Yours (Dr) Mark Corner, Department of Religious Studies, University of Newcastle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sir—Your article on the Government's recommendation that levies be introduced on blank recording tape (not so heavy on the levy Humphrey, March 18) made a number of points that Sir Humphrey did not cover fully with his minister. First the assumption that people who own audio and video recorders agree with the idea of levies. In our experience and research, public opinion is firmly against the idea, and this is reflected in the view of consumer organisations, such as the National Consumer Council, and numerous other user groups.

The press, too, have been almost universal in their criticism of the principle of levies.

The reason for the opposition centres on the "rough justice" of levies and the fact that the need has simply not been proven. Why should anyone buying a blank tape, for whatever purpose, be forced by law to pay what in effect is a private tax to subsidise the commercial interests of others, whether they breach copyright or not?

For example, independent research has shown that less than 1 per cent of television output is retained for repeated viewing. When, then, is the justification for a levy? The majority of video usage is merely to time-shift — recording for viewing at a more convenient time. People have paid for the right to view television output, via their licence. A levy would force them to pay twice. And surely it is in the interests of commercial stations that the audience for their programmes — and advertisements — is as large as possible?

Home taping is not as widespread as is claimed, nor does it have such a damaging effect as record companies have claimed. If home taping was such a universal practice, why then are sales of records and music cassettes booming again after several years' slump?

The second objection to the levy scheme centres on its administration. The Green Paper skirts round this crucial yet highly complex issue. Levies will not only be cumbersome and very expensive to collect but who is going to receive the money, and in what proportion?

Levies might on the surface appear reasonably straightforward. A detailed examination reveals a potential administrative nightmare — which I fear will simply create more problems than it seeks to solve. — Yours faithfully, Christopher Hobbs, (Chairman), The Tape Manufacturers Group, London W1P.

### Sour note

Sir—I was interested to see that your TV programme page (April 4) spoke of Lloyd Webber's Requiem as "a uniquely fit" as I was wondering when the euphoria would be shattered and Sarah Brightman has a nice voice, but one cannot identify a word that she sings. How they must be cringing in the cathedral song-room up and down the country.

Midstone, Kent.

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# Prost in the driving seat

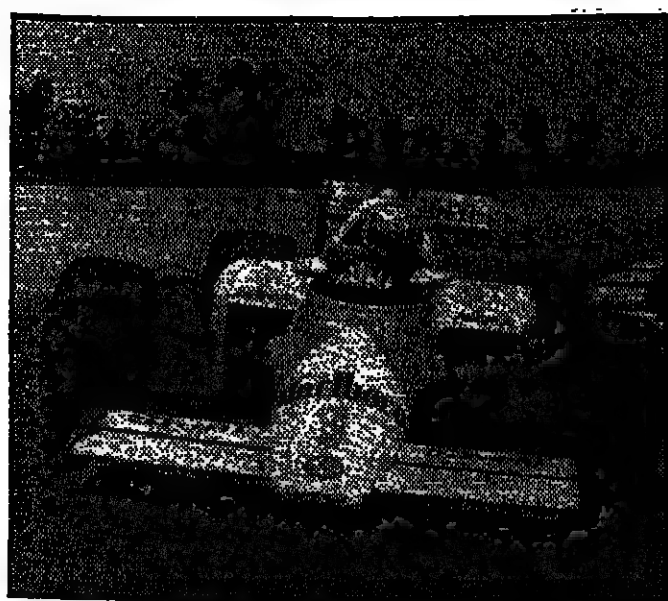
Maurice Hamilton previews the Grand Prix season which opens in Brazil tomorrow and (right) analyses the teams and their chances

**MARLBORO** McLaren made a nonsense of the business of writing seasonal previews last year. The team from Woking appeared to be in a turmoil after their latest car maneked only the briefest of trials before shipment to the first Grand Prix of the season in Brazil.

Alain Prost had joined McLaren and it was suspected his relationship with Niki Lauda would cause unrest within a team known to be struggling with the complex but vital fuel-control systems on the TAG engine. They might, if they were lucky, win a couple of races later in the year.

McLaren won in Brazil and went on to repeat the feat 11 times, locking up the championship for Prost and Lauda to fight over in the last race. Lauda won the title by half a point although Prost won more races and, after such a devastating performance, the Frenchman is clear favourite to win the championship this year. Prost, however, is aware of the pitfalls of such an obvious prediction.

"We won last year because our car was good right from



JUST TESTING: Lauda with this year's McLaren at Rio

the start," he explains. "Once the season started, with races every fortnight, the other teams did not have time to catch up. But now we have had a break of five months and the competition has had time to set. We have made improvements on our new car, of course, but what we don't know is whether they are good enough."

Prost wisely avoids mentioning the results of test sessions in Italy and Brazil. It's not that McLaren failed to impress, but Prost is aware of the false impression frequently created by these unofficial trials. Not everyone may have been trying to set a time on qualifying tyres and the first accurate indication of form for 1985 will not emerge until the final practice session in Rio de Janeiro this afternoon.

Regardless of Prost's reservations and the outcome of

## THE CALENDAR

Tomorrow — Brazil (Rio); April 21 — Portugal (Estoril); May 5 — Monaco (Monte Carlo); June 2 — Spain (Barcelona); June 9 — United States (Detroit); June 16 — Canada (Montreal); June 23 — France (Le Mans); July 7 — Great Britain (Silverstone); July 14 — Germany (Hockenheim); July 21 — Austria (Spielberg); July 28 — Italy (Imola); August 4 — Belgium (Spa-Francorchamps); August 11 — Sweden (Bjerkedal); August 18 — Mexico (Puebla); August 25 — Brazil (Jacarepagua); September 1 — United States (Phoenix); September 8 — Canada (Montreal); September 15 — Mexico (Puebla); September 22 — Brazil (Rio); September 29 — South Africa (Kyalami).

# The teams and the drivers

## McLAREN

Numbers: 1 and 2.  
Drivers: Niki Lauda (Aust.) and Alain Prost (Fr.).  
Engine: TAG turbo V6.  
After the team's domination of 1984, Prost starts as favourite. Question mark over Lauda's motivation now that he has won the championship yet again and proved all there is to prove after making his comeback. If he supports Prost, then McLaren could become the first team since Brabham in 1967 to win the championship two years in succession.

## TYRRELL

Numbers: 3 and 4.  
Drivers: Martin Brundle (Eng.) and Stefan Bellof (Ger.).  
Engines: Ford-Cosworth V8 and Renault turbo V6.  
The last-minute deal with Renault elevates a team with two promising young drivers from the role of non-qualifier (with the Cosworth engine) to a formidable force. Tyrrell, now recovered from the political and legal wrangles of 1984, will not have the benefit of the turbo car until later in the season.

## WILLIAMS

Numbers: 5 and 6.  
Drivers: Nigel Mansell (Eng.) and Keke Rosberg (Fin).  
Engine: Honda turbo V6.  
Mansell joins a highly professional team recovering from a developmental year with the Honda engine. A critical season for the former Lotus driver who will be hard-pressed to keep pace with the ebullient Rosberg.

## BRABHAM

Numbers: 7 and 8.  
Drivers: Nelson Piquet (Bras.) and Francois Hesnault (Fr.).  
Engine: BMW turbo.  
Choose Pirelli to replace

Michelin after the French company's withdrawal, rather than follow the popular path to Goodyear. This could be Brabham's trump card—or their downfall. The latest Brabham looks the part and Piquet is at the peak of his form. Hesnault moves from Ligier but unlikely to develop his considerable talent; No.2 drivers at Brabham rarely do.

## RAM

Numbers: 9 and 10.  
Drivers: Manfred Winkelhock (Ger.) and Philippe Alliot (Fr.).  
Engine: Hart turbo.  
The British team have finally got a capable designer and the backing they deserve. With the future of the Toleman team in doubt, RAM will be the



PROST: clear favourite

leading representative for the excellent Hart engine from Harlow.

## LOTUS

Numbers: 11 and 12.  
Drivers: Elio de Angelis (Italy) and Ayrton Senna (Bras.).  
Engine: Renault turbo V6.  
If Renault can provide sufficient power and reliability Lotus will have everything going for them. Senna's impatience to succeed will require a tight rein, but his brilliance will spur de Angelis to use his fine blend of skill more often.

## RENAULT

Numbers: 15 and 16.  
Drivers: Patrick Tambay (Fr.) and Derek Warwick (Eng.).  
Engine: Renault turbo V6.  
Under pressure to win the championship after a disastrous season last year. The end of a seven-year association with Michelin will not help, and neither will a change in team management. Tests indicate that the latest car was designed by a committee—which, in many ways, sums up Renault's problems.

## ARROWS

Numbers: 17 and 18.  
Drivers: Gerhard Berger (Aust.) and Thierry Boutsen (Belg.).  
Engine: BMW turbo 4.  
Arrows may, at last, be on the threshold of a breakthrough. The latest car has been very competitive during testing and their drivers, particularly Boutsen, possess the talent to give the British team more than the meagre six points scored last year.

## TOLEMAN

Numbers: 19 and 20.  
Drivers: Stefan Johansson (Sweden) and John Watson (N. Ire.).  
Engine: Hart turbo 4.  
Will not race in Brazil and unlikely to appear elsewhere unless either Pirelli or Goodyear provide the British team with tyres. Such a farcical situation highlights the political backstabbing behind the scenes in Formula 1. Toleman have finally built a car with race-winning potential—which perhaps explains the reluctance of other teams to come to their aid.

## SPIRIT

Number: 21.  
Driver: Mauro Baldi (Italy).  
Engine: Hart turbo 4.  
This British team is aptly named. They deserve points for trying to race on a budget which would be considered petty cash by their heavyweight rivals.

## ALFA ROMEO

Numbers: 22 and 23.  
Drivers: Riccardo Patrese (Italy) and Eddie Cheever (USA).  
Engine: Alfa Romeo turbo V8.  
Patrese appears to have lost his competitive edge, but Cheever retains his boyish enthusiasm and should score points, provided Alfa Romeo have solved their chronic fuel-consumption problems.

## OSELLA

Number: 24.  
Driver: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy).  
Engine: Alfa Romeo turbo V8.  
Another small team struggling on a minimal budget. Unlikely to

influence the outcome of the championship, although Ghinzani is more capable than his results suggest.

## LIGIER

Numbers: 25 and 26.  
Drivers: Andrea de Cesaris (Italy) and Jacques Laffite (Fr.).  
Engine: Renault turbo V6.  
Ligier's recent uncompetitive should be cured now that Laffite has returned after a spell with Williams and top management from Renault have joined this small French team.

## FERRARI

Numbers: 27 and 28.  
Drivers: Michele Alboreto (Italy) and Rene Arnoux (Fr.).  
Engine: Ferrari turbo V6.



SENNA: brilliant talent

Could be on the point of returning to race-winning form after a dismal season. Ferrari have a sense of direction again now that unrest in the technical department has been cured by personnel changes. Arnoux and Alboreto's abundant talent should be evident if the latest Ferrari continues the progress shown during testing.

## MINARDI

Number: 29.  
Driver: Pierluigi Martini (Italy).  
Engines: Ford Cosworth V8 and Motori Moderni turbo V6.  
Joining Formula 1 without having distinguished themselves in Formula 2. Will find Grand Prix racing an uphill struggle with either the non-turbo Cosworth or the new MM turbo.

## ZAKSPEED

Number 30.  
Driver: Jonathan Palmer (Eng).  
Engine: ZakSpeed turbo 4.  
ZakSpeed, new to Formula 1, appear to be taking the suicidal course of designing and constructing their own engines as well as trying to build a car to compete with the remarkably high standards set by the established team. A brave move by Palmer, who at least has the patience to persevere and the technical ability to help tackle the many problems certain to arise. The German team will appear for the first time in Portugal.

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## BRIDGE

### Rixi Markus

HAVING STRUGGLED throughout most of the round robin stage of the Seventh World Team Olympiad in Seattle, the British Ladies' team finished strongly to reach the semi-finals. There, as I reported last Saturday, they annihilated the Netherlands who had finished at the top of the qualifying group, so Britain lined up against the strongly fancied US team in the final.

The US began the final with a lead of 22½ imp — the score which they carried forward from the match between the two teams in the qualifying round. But the British had at last found their best form, and they were soon gnawing away at the American lead.

This was the seventh board of the final, dealt by North at game all.

| NORTH     |  | EAST    |  |
|-----------|--|---------|--|
| ♠ Q773    |  | ♠ 10    |  |
| ♥ A Q1072 |  | ♥ K53   |  |
| ♦ K53     |  | ♦ A82   |  |
| ♣ A432    |  | ♣ K955  |  |
| ♠ 10      |  | ♠ J9    |  |
| ♥ K543    |  | ♥ A7652 |  |
| ♦ J9      |  | ♦ A7652 |  |
| ♣ K543    |  | ♣ K543  |  |
| ♠ 10      |  | ♠ J9    |  |
| ♥ K543    |  | ♥ A7652 |  |
| ♦ J9      |  | ♦ A7652 |  |
| ♣ K543    |  | ♣ K543  |  |

This was the bidding in the Open Room, where Britain held the East-West cards:

| SOUTH   | WEST   | NORTH | EAST  |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| Michell | Davies | Moss  | Smith |
| NE      | NT     | NE    | NE    |
| NE      | NE     | NE    | NE    |
| NE      | NE     | NE    | NE    |

(1) A transfer bid, showing five or more hearts and asking the opener to convert to 2H.  
(2) A natural game try, showing at least four clubs and inviting partner to bid 3NT or 4H, or to sign off in 3H.  
Pat Davies made exactly nine tricks to score +140 for Britain.

In the Closed Room, it soon became apparent that the British North-South pair did not have the same high requirements for opening bids as Gail Moss and Jacqui Mitchell.

**SOUTH** WEST NORTH EAST  
Series Sanders Lady Kennedy  
2511 19 15 15  
NS NS 48(5) NS

(1) Showing either a very strong hand or a good raise to at least 2H.  
(2) Showing characteristic aggression; in my view, a raise to 3S would have been quite sufficient at this point.

There was a lot of work to be done in 4S, but Sally Horton played the contract with her normal skill to land ten tricks. A further +620 and +13 i.m.p. to Britain.

After 16 boards of the 64-board Final, Britain had reduced the margin to 9½ i.m.p. However, the US got back 17 i.m.p. on Board 18, dealt by East with North-South vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♠ J105  
♥ 752  
♦ A Q10  
♣ K Q52

**WEST** EAST  
♠ K9  
♥ Q84  
♦ J7632  
♣ J4

**SOUTH** WEST NORTH EAST  
♠ A J10  
♥ A J10  
♦ A J10  
♣ A J10

For Britain, Sarah Scarborough and Gillian Scott-Jones reached the inferior contract of 6NT, and went one down when West led the king of hearts and the spade finesse lost.

At the other table, Gail Moss became the declarer in the more flexible contract of 6S. She won the heart lead with the ace and cashed three rounds of diamonds, discarding a heart. She then played three rounds of clubs to pitch her last heart, but West ruffed with the nine of spades.

After ruffing the third club, Sandra Landy exited with a diamond, hoping that declarer would ruff in dummy and take the spade finesse. However, Gail Moss was suspicious. Why had West conceded a ruff and discard rather than exiting with the more obvious heart? The only possible reason was that she wanted to allow dummy to gain the lead, and South thought she knew why. She ruffed in hand and cashed the ace of spades, dropping the king and scoring +1430 for the US.

After 64 boards, the score was 109½-99 to the US. Britain had won the final by 99-87 i.m.p., but out. Thirty of the 71 cars which started the five-day event on Thursday have withdrawn.



## CHESS

### Leonard Barden

L'AFFAIRE SMAGIN, where a young Moscow master had his final round game compulsorily adjudicated, thus denying him a possible place in the world interzonals to the benefit of Karpov's chief aide Yuri Balashov, may well dominate all reports on the latest USSR championship. In a delayed final account for the Soviet sports newspaper, the chief judge merely noted that a panel had adjudicated Smagin's game with the sick veteran Gurgelidze, without trying to justify the decision beyond "special circumstances". The tournament crossable was presented in such a way (tied players in alphabetical order) as to smudge the fact that Balashov would have been the unlucky man if Smagin had played on and won.

This strange incident aside, the Russian title contest maintained its reputation as the most competitive events in the world. Several strong GMs, already seeded to the interzonals, were absent, and some entrants clearly aimed just to qualify with minimal risk—but there were still many fine games in a daring, tactical style. Two interesting wins:

French Defeat (USSR 1983)  
1 P-Q4 P-K3 2 P-K4 P-Q4  
3 N-Q2 N-KB3 4 P-K3 N-KQ2  
5 B-Q2 P-QB4 6 P-QB3 N-QB3  
7 N-K2 P-K2 8 P-K2 N-K3  
9 P-K2 P-K2 10 P-K2 P-K3

Black is trying to play the Leningrad system of a light-square blockade with an extra tempo by missing out ... P-KN3.

11 N-KB3 B-B1 12 P-QB3 P-B4  
A complex plan: simpler a move earlier was 11... N-N5 12 B-N1 B-N4.  
13 N-B3 P-K2 14 P-B3 N-B5  
15 P-B3 Q-Q3 16 E-R1 B-K2  
17 Q-K1 N-NP. 18 B-N Q-B3  
The net return from Black's variation on Leningrad strategy is just a dubious poisoned pawn. Now White shows that the real action zone is the central files.

19 N-KP P-N 20 P-K3 B-QB4  
21 P-P ch K-B1 22 N-K3 B-K2  
23 Q-K3 Q-N3  
Black is in dire straits, for if B-B3 24 Q-R-K1 B-N 25 Q-B3 Q-RP 26 P-B3 P-P 27 Q-R3 B-K2 28 Q-R and Q-R8 mate. After the text White misses the clear win 24 N-N6 ch: R-N 25 P-R B-B3 26 R-B1 B-B3 27 N-N6 ch R-N 28 P-B3 B-K2 29 Q-R3 B-K2 30 P-B3 B-N4 31 B-K2 B-K2 32 R-N P-B3 33 K-R-K1 Q-Q6 34 R-N Q-NP 35 B-B3 ch R-P 36 R-H-K1 ch K-B3 37 B-B3 B-K2 38 R-Q K-RN3 39 B-K2 B-K2 40 B-K2 B-K2 41 B-K2 B-K2 42 B-K2 B-K2 43 B-K2 B-K2 44 B-K2 B-K2 45 B-K2 B-K2 46 B-K2 B-K2 47 B-K2 B-K2 48 B-K2 B-K2 49 B-K2 B-K2 50 B-K2 B-K2 51 B-K2 B-K2 52 B-K2 B-K2 53 B-K2 B-K2 54 B-K2 B-K2 55 B-K2 B-K2 56 B-K2 B-K2 57 B-K2 B-K2 58 B-K2 B-K2 59 B-K2 B-K2 60 B-K2 B-K2 61 B-K2 B-K2 62 B-K2 B-K2 63 B-K2 B-K2 64 B-K2 B-K2 65 B-K2 B-K2 66 B-K2 B-K2 67 B-K2 B-K2 68 B-K2 B-K2 69 B-K2 B-K2 70 B-K2 B-K2 71 B-K2 B-K2 72 B-K2 B-K2 73 B-K2 B-K2 74 B-K2 B-K2 75 B-K2 B-K2 76 B-K2 B-K2 77 B-K2 B-K2 78 B-K2 B-K2 79 B-K2 B-K2 80 B-K2 B-K2 81 B-K2 B-K2 82 B-K2 B-K2 83 B-K2 B-K2 84 B-K2 B-K2 85 B-K2 B-K2 86 B-K2 B-K2 87 B-K2 B-K2 88 B-K2 B-K2 89 B-K2 B-K2 90 B-K2 B-K2 91 B-K2 B-K2 92 B-K2 B-K2 93 B-K2 B-K2 94 B-K2 B-K2 95 B-K2 B-K2 96 B-K2 B-K2 97 B-K2 B-K2 98 B-K2 B-K2 99 B-K2 B-K2 100 B-K2 B-K2

GM Viktor Karpovitch — GM Evfim Geller

Ray Lopez (USSR, 1983)

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 B-N3 P-QB4 4 B-K3 P-QB4  
5 Q-Q3 B-K2 6 B-K1 P-QN4  
7 P-K3 Q-Q3 8 P-QB4 P-N6  
9 P-Q4 P-Q3 10 P-P P-P  
11 Q-N-Q2 B-N2 12 Q-K2 N-Q3  
13 Q-B4 B-Q3 14 B-N P-N  
15 P-K3 N-N6 16 Q-QP N-KP  
17 R-N7 B-K2 18 Q-B3 B-K1  
19 Q-N3 B-K3 ch 20 B-K3  
The veteran Geller, now 60, outsmarts his opponent in cut-and-thrust tactics. White saw too late that if 20 B-B1 R-N ch: 21 B-B1 R-N ch: 22 B-B1 R-N ch: 23 B-B1 R-N ch: 24 B-B1 R-N ch: 25 B-B1 R-N ch: 26 B-B1 R-N ch: 27 B-B1 R-N ch: 28 B-B1 R-N ch: 29 B-B1 R-N ch: 30 B-B1 R-N ch: 31 B-B1 R-N ch: 32 B-B1 R-N ch: 33 B-B1 R-N ch: 34 B-B1 R-N ch: 35 B-B1 R-N ch: 36 B-B1 R-N ch: 37 B-B1 R-N ch: 38 B-B1 R-N ch: 39 B-B1 R-N ch: 40 B-B1 R-N ch: 41 B-B1 R-N ch: 42 B-B1 R-N ch: 43 B-B1 R-N ch: 44 B-B1 R-N ch: 45 B-B1 R-N ch: 46 B-B1 R-N ch: 47 B-B1 R-N ch: 48 B-B1 R-N ch: 49 B-B1 R-N ch: 50 B-B1 R-N ch: 51 B-B1 R-N ch: 52 B-B1 R-N ch: 53 B-B1 R-N ch: 54 B-B1 R-N ch: 55 B-B1 R-N ch: 56 B-B1 R-N ch: 57 B-B1 R-N ch: 58 B-B1 R-N ch: 59 B-B1 R-N ch: 60 B-B1 R-N ch: 61 B-B1 R-N ch: 62 B-B1 R-N ch: 63 B-B1 R-N ch: 64 B-B1 R-N ch: 65 B-B1 R-N ch: 66 B-B1 R-N ch: 67 B-B1 R-N ch: 68 B-B1 R-N ch: 69 B-B1 R-N ch: 70 B-B1 R-N ch: 71 B-B1 R-N ch: 72 B-B1 R-N ch: 73 B-B1 R-N ch: 74 B-B1 R-N ch: 75 B-B1 R-N ch: 76 B-B1 R-N ch: 77 B-B1 R-N ch: 78 B-B1 R-N ch: 79 B-B1 R-N ch: 80 B-B1 R-N 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# Lendl in a hurry

He was less worried, however, about going back indoors next week than having to

[illegible]

# Douglas loses his way

# Morris salvages Penarth pride

penalty goal.

It took the Barbarians six minutes to start the scoreboard clicking when a forward drove from the innet and a well won ruck saw Jagorite put Wyke over for a try converted by Metcalfe. For the rest of the half there swept the ball about breathlessly and scored more tries by Goodwin (2), Simpson, Metcalfe and Harrison with Metcalfe converting three.

With the wind at their backs in the second half, Penarth proceeded to rescue themselves

**Police Officers:**

- P. Pearce, S. W. Walker, S. Price, W. Morgan.
- C. Smith, S. D. Jones, H. Powell, C. Lewis.
- B. Swaine, P. Davies, V. Crane, K. Foster.
- H. Lewis, G. Wilson, R. Morris, R. Moore.

**Personnel (Capt):**

- J. R. Metcalfe (Mossley); J. Harrison (Waterhead); D. S. White (Sawtooth Meriville's FP and Scotland); R. E. Cardus (Waggs) and L. A. G. Leitch (Guthrie and France).
- R. H. Moon (Cambridge Units and Nottingham); P. A. G. Randall (Waggs; and Enfield); A. Simpson (Sale); M. Pearce (Warwick); and J. B. Smith (Barnes).

**Officers:**

- A. G. O'Connell (Capt.); C. Oris (Wife and France); D. Waters (Newport); M. S. Morris (S. Wales Police and Wales); M. T. Toupin (Gloucester and England); G. Ross (Mid-Gloucester, England).

**Referee:** R. D. P. Jones (Swansea).

6.

Another loser was Bellinger, England's national champion. She been required to struggle through three qualifying matches and four wins in before losing 13-21 22-30 21 16-21 to the European 3 from the Soviet Union Filita Sulsteva.

## Two tries for prop

wright, in spite of two  
needing attention for a  
der injury, achieved the  
forward's delight of scor  
two tries. Another member  
the front five, Pattinson,  
lock, also scored a try, whil  
the wing threequarters, hil  
lips and Smith, scored tw  
tries each. Cleary made tw  
conversions.

After Edwards had run through from full-back for ark's first try, converted by Livsey, Brown, finding himself temporarily back on the wing at the end of a move started from a tapped penalty, raced away for the ninth and last try.

# NEEDED

It's a programme that provides for not only the young and able, but also the less privileged, people with

disabilities and the elderly.

If the GLC is abolished, where will the money come from to continue this much needed sponsorship of sports and recreation in the capital?

Scarcely from the Government, it would seem. Over a period of six years, the Sports Council has spent a total of only £7 million on sports in London. The Government has yet to announce what extra funds it intends to make available for sport in London.

Nor are the boroughs likely to

be able to take on the added burden. At a time of restrictions in local authority expenditure, sport will almost certainly be considered an area for cutbacks rather than investment.

The conclusion is that many thousands of Londoners will be denied the sporting chance they need and deserve.

**GLC**  
Working for London







## When the alternative to black chicken is white pheasant



**Basil Bayne, who breeds white pheasants in Ulster — picture by Crispin Rodwell**

some flavour. There's always going to be a market for the standard frozen broiler. What we're saying is that there is now more room for the specially birds.

With the feathers of the poult now signal another trend. Butchers, who grade birds on their appearance, have always favoured white fashions because they leave a better impression after a bird has been plucked. In the 1980s the poultry industry developed white feathered strains of almost everything — geese, broilers, capons, and especially turkeys. It was now that there was growing impatience with bland, immature poultry, there's an — admittedly illogical — feeling that dark fashions indicate a fast bird.

Until a couple of years ago, most butchers would disdain birds with dark stub. But

Laughter, are heard as thousands of people stand by to watch the slaughter of the white pheasants. The white pheasant, which is found in the wild only as a sport, is years ago Basil Hayne, farm manager and lecturer at the college, was having an eventful pint when he heard of a gamekeeper who had captured pheasants from the wild. He set off in pursuit, and tracked the white birds down to the man who was being managed by the gamekeeper's son as part of an A level project. When the boy had moved the birds with them, Basil moved the programme into residence at the college, and the breeding programme began.

The birds, now growing for the colleges by four commercial breeders, are killed at twelve weeks and at present sold to hotels. Basil Hayne says he is not aiming to supplant the high flavour birds now occupied by the wild birds, "But wild pheasants do have disadvantages. You don't know how old they are when they are sold. And 40 per cent of them are so badly damaged by shot pellets that they can't be marketed as whole birds. We're after the mass market. It has the same appearance as the supermarket and butchers' go for it. But we know exactly how it's going to taste."

But what about agricultural establishments and farmers are trying so hard to mass produce specialty poultry. It would be a far bigger industry, in the long run, than concentrated on the smaller producers and on the guinea fowl, corn fed pheasant and Black Norfolk chickens.

Besides, intensively reared birds are becoming scarcer only slowly coming clear - tend to have more saturated fats than poultry reared traditionally. So for all the trend towards new and improved products, the corner of the farming world is still likely to mean the survival of the fittest.

twelve million. Basil Hayne says he is not aiming to support the high flavour market occupied by the wild birds. "But we want to offer advantages. You don't know how old they are when they're shot. And 40 per cent of them are so badly damaged by shot and chemicals that they're marketed as table birds. We're after the mass market. Our pheasant looks good. It has the unmarked appearance of a supermarket chicken and others go for it. And we know exactly how it's going to taste."

It's a pity that agricultural establishments and farmers are trying so hard to mass produce specialty birds. "The industry is a healthier one which concentrated on the smaller producers and on the quality of their pheasant and guinea fowl, curate and turkey and black and white folk breeds."

Reared intensively reared birds — for reasons that are only slowly coming clear — tend to have more saturated fats than poultry reared traditionally. So for all the talk of evolution in this corner of the farming world is still likely to mean the survival of the fittest.

Those prepared in experiment may look for the small capital letters R.M. on a label. That stands for recalcitrant manigulant; a grower who makes champagne from his own grapes. These wines have become popular in France in the last couple of decades; they are generally young, refreshing, and cheap.

It is worth searching; and once the right wine is found buying, if possible, a case — or six bottles — against the future.

**John Arlott**


# HARVEST APPEAL

For 800 million in the poorest countries of Africa and Asia this year's harvest could make the difference between life and death.

Without seed now there will be no harvest soon. Without tools there will be no defence against drought or floods and no harvest will be reaped.

Action and money now can sow the seeds to prevent future disaster. With the men and women of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Angola, Mauritania, Sudan, Senegal, Bangladesh and Zimbabwe, War on Want are working against time and famine.

This Easter please hook up us to help them. Your support will make the difference."




George Galloway  
Director

Enclose £50   £30   £10   £   for your  
Easter Harvest Appeal. Please tick for receipt ☐

give regular support through Covenant/  
Bankers Order. Please tick for details ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please send to: Box 39,  
War on Want, Freeport,  
St Catherine Road, London, N7 2SR  
(no stamp needed)



**Personal continues on Page 21**

هكذا من الأصل



# A new song for the Christian revisionist

**CHRISTOPHER DRIVER**  
reports on the results of  
the great hymn handicap  
and reflects on the  
problems of fitting the  
new theology into the old  
tunes and metres

FIRST, a Platte-like disclaimer: this page is no more my fault than Monday's April Fool. It was the Features Editor who at the foot of my interview with the philosopher-theologian Don Cupitt threw open to Guardian readers a challenge the Dean of Emmanuel had wisely declined: to express his revisionist thought in the hymn. Furthermore, by a Freudian or Satanic slip, a metre and a tune was specified: "The Church's one foundation", normally sung to Aurelia.

Thereby hangs not just a hymn but a tale, indeed two tales. As a result of this prizeless but nevertheless heavily subsidised competition, two Cambridge correspondents, Keith Arnold and Diane S. Owen, from Don Cupitt's own college confided the information that whenever the Dean preached a sermon in the Chapel, a former Chaplain, whose theological sympathies lay elsewhere, used to select this hymn as a chaser, a prelude on the strength of the verse that begins:

Though with a scornful wonder  
Men see her sore oppressed  
By schisms rent asunder  
By heresies distressed...

The Emmanuel moles add: "It was very difficult for the choir to keep a straight face."

This story itself evokes the Great Sermon Handicap and the Worcester school of Anglicanism, where every citrate is Bingo Little in drag and no Easter offering is safe from the crackman. Just as the ideal newspaper article — one of us thinks — is addressed to an audience of two, so the full import of the chaplain's message would have been apparent to the Dean but to hardly anyone else.

Church of England congregations under-estimated in their hymnbooks about the authors of the verses they are expected to sing, and students are even less likely to have realised that S. J. Stone, curate of Windsor to the 1860s, wrote: "The Church's one foundation" to egg on one of the most vociferous and counter-productive heresies hunts the bishops have ever mounted: known as the Colenso controversy.

Briefly, the missionary Bishop Colenso of Natal — a mathematician by training — published books which criticised the doctrine of eternal punishment, questioned the authorship and historicity of the Old Testament, and taught, and held that there was something to be said for permitting Zulu polygamy.

As the years passed, all this began to sound about as revolutionary as John Selwyn Gummer on Mothering Sunday, but it was too much for Colenso's superior, Bishop Gray of Cape Town, who deposed him. Colenso wrote his hymn in support of Gray, and Colenso won: collapse of stout church parties.

This is why churchgoers of Colenso's (and Cupitt's) revisionist instincts feel rather queasy when summoned to their feet for this hymn — often, ironically, on ecumenical occasions when all present are supposed to applaud Christian unity. This unanimous effect is achieved, at least aspired to, by six repetitions of the word "one" in the second verse, and in the tune by harping on the note G.

S. S. Wesley, the composer of Aurelia, was a fine musicalist but it is easy to see why the hymn has attracted so many barrack-room variants — not to mention the nutritional version that begins "I eat my peas with honey". The short lines characteristic of Wesley and the tune (winding slugs with sudden soggy descents into bottomless harmonic holes) set earnest competitors an uphill task indeed.

Most entries, even in the single verse that was asked for, failed the elementary test of rhyme and metre that distinguishes the memorable and the singable from the well-intentioned in public verse. At the risk of sounding like Sir Keith Joseph, how could it be otherwise in a generation where even the best-taught can process through school without ever learning poetry by heart, or acquiring the skill of reading aloud?

But as the examples printed here show, a creditably high proportion of the 150-odd entrants took their self-imposed duties as hymnwriters seriously. Even one or two of those whose tone was elegiac or satirical

Bishop John Colenso by Samuel Sidley (above); Christian attacked by doubt, by H. C. Selous (right)

The Church's one foundation  
has shrunk beyond belief,  
no Ark for our salvation,  
no Rainbow hope for grief,  
for outcasts there's no stable  
for martyrdom no crown  
while from the wise man's table  
cold crumbs like stones fall down.

My soul I know that City,  
exact as any star,  
a Peace that casts out pity,  
a Grace that bears no scar,  
a Truth that disentangles  
false Dawn from fruitful Day,  
Not Angels now but Angles  
to save the Sheep that stray.

For Eden's not behind us,  
nor Paradise ahead,  
these Straits and Narrows bind us,  
turn round, turn round instead,  
and let the Needy question  
Injustice, Pain and Sin,  
if you've a Good Digestion,  
all Heaven lies within.

Jane Kingshill



Resurrection  
And cut the Trinity.  
We'll have a wholesale  
slaughter.  
A liberating rout.  
As with the old bathwater  
We throw the baby out.  
M. R. Macintyre, London SW4

And although the rhymes  
are scamped —  
The Church's one foundation  
is goodness only known,  
Or goodness only human,  
The rest is odious.  
My insight is internal.  
I've said goodbye to God,  
He wasn't in the Waldorf,  
He isn't in the Quad.  
R. H. Payne, Blackheath

Cupitt and competitors  
apart, the whole hymn ques-  
tion — ancient as well as  
modern — deserves an  
Easter footnote. Christmas  
has carols but Holy Week  
has hymns, so the penumbra  
of occasional churchgoers ex-  
pect to sing Isaac Watts's  
"When I survey the won-  
drous Cross" to Rockingham  
and Charles Wesley's "Christ  
the Lord is risen today" to  
the sprightly 18th century  
tune from Lyra Davidica.

In recent years, literary  
people (and the odd sociolo-  
gist) who reckon to keep an  
eye on what the churches  
are doing with the national  
heritage have been preoccu-  
pied with the Authorised  
Version of the Bible and the  
Book of Common Prayer,  
and fair enough. But there  
are other marriages of po-  
etry and popular culture in  
British religion which need  
careful and careful dusting.  
Outside the BBC, where are  
the housemaids of the hymn?

The worst example of  
word-blindness is the Oxford  
Book of Quotations, which  
for instance prints not a  
single line from Wesley's  
"Hark the herald angels  
sing" nor from Watts's  
"Our God, our hope in ages  
past" (possibly the most  
misquoted line in English lit-  
erature). But with the hon-  
ourable exception of the  
Companion to Music (both  
the Scholes and the Arnold  
editions) other Oxford refer-  
ence books are no better.

Take Harvey's Companion  
to Literature (1982) whose  
fundamental (well, 85 per  
cent) revision comes out  
later this month. Its new edi-  
tor Margaret Drabble, as the  
hymn scholar Bernard Man-  
ning once wrote about Rose  
Macaulay, "has now attained  
that age, or that circulation,  
at which popular novelists  
become omniscient." But a  
discreet disavowal that  
she too cops out with hymns.  
The perfunctory Harvey entry  
for Charles Wesley, citing  
only "Jesus, Lover of my  
soul", is one of the 15 per  
cent of automatic transfers  
between the old edition and  
the new.

Apart from Donald Davie  
(in The Gathered Church,  
1978) has any serious critic  
actually read any of Wesley's  
hymns lately, let alone all 14  
volumes of the O thou  
traveller unknown" (Wres-  
tling Jacob), and wondered  
what kind of man could  
write like this for the mil-  
lion in the 1740s, to express  
what kind of imagination  
and experience, individual  
and collective? But let us  
return Margaret Drabble to  
the safer topics of Feminist  
Criticism and Lukács, Georg  
until her Companion becomes  
fair game on April 26.

Christopher Driver is au-  
thor of A Future for the  
Free Churches (1982).

On Jung and Wittgenstein.  
All realist dogma sever.  
Of Jesus, God and Hell.  
Man's ethical endeavour  
Becomes Emmanuel.  
Norman Kember, Pinner

The Church's one foundation  
is Jesus Christ alone;  
We need no comfort station,  
No wood, no slate, no  
stone.  
Though creeds and cultures  
crumble,  
Though theologians flee,  
Though rites and rubrics  
tumble,  
He is our Certainty.  
Lisa Wright, London SW2

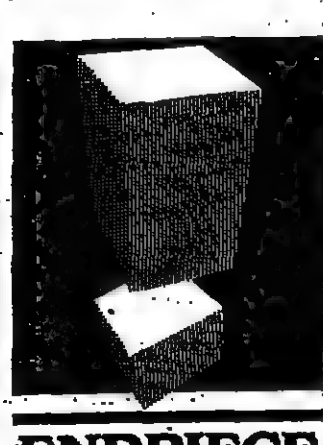
The Church is our selection,  
Serena, from dogma free,  
We've scrapped the

others printed — including  
the contribution of a profes-  
sor of biophysics from an  
address in Cuckoo Hill Road.  
A pity that left no room for  
the entrant from Moses  
Farn, Piddown, and for five  
verses by the fluent Dean of  
Bath.

The Church's one foundation  
is naked human soul  
Whose spirit's own creation  
Makes chaos into whole;  
The Sea of Faith's returning  
To Western man once more,  
And Dogma now is turning  
To Flotsam on the shore.  
R. V. SPIVEY, Bristol

The Church's one foundation  
is human thought sublime,  
Inspired by cogitation

## Much dwelling in marble halls



**ENDPIECE**  
Roy  
Hattersley

I SPENT last Tuesday morn-  
ing in County Hall, the last  
bastion of London-wide local  
government and the manse-  
loun in which is buried the  
metaphorical remains of Her-  
bert Morrison's vision of a  
map which was painted red  
from Islington to Greenwich.  
Most of the monuments to  
faded municipal glory are —  
by any architectural stan-  
dards — extraordinary build-  
ings. But we understand why  
the City Fathers of Victorian  
England constructed Gothic  
cenotaphs to commemorate  
their life and work, even  
though their mortal remains  
are buried elsewhere. They  
were Gothic by nature.

But the men and women  
who built County Hall were  
not part of any movement  
which could be easily  
identified with a cross be-  
tween a giant pagoda and a  
tadpole. They were the fam-  
ily of John Wilkes Booth,  
the failed Equity member  
better known for assassinat-  
ing Lincoln.

Alan Rusbridger

County Hall is absolutely  
typical of every council  
house and town hall that  
has ever been built. It has — at  
least on the outside — the  
characteristic of a council  
house: a splendidly spec-  
tacular lavatory.

The one which I visited  
was virtually identical to the  
celebration of the splendour  
which I used to use when I  
haunted the corridors of  
municipal power in Shef-  
field. And had I been led  
into it blindfolded — a pos-  
sibility about which I refuse  
to speculate — I might have  
easily believed myself to be  
in Birmingham, standing  
where Joseph Chamberlain  
once stood. There is clearly  
a civic school of sanitary de-  
sign. Local government  
plumbing is an exclusive art  
form. The little douches of  
water which spring spontane-  
ously to life and snub the  
spotless porcelain, repeat an  
identical message. Important  
people have passed — I  
think that is the right word  
— this way.

Through it is not the ram-  
pant water but the still ex-  
panse of space that creates  
the air of a gaseous grand-  
deur. Back home in verbally  
reticent Sheffield we never  
called our lavatory "the  
smallest room in the house".  
But last Tuesday, as soon as  
I was through the discreetly  
spring loaded door, the civ-  
ilisation came into my  
mind. For on the corridors  
in County Hall the smallest  
room is so big that its  
length could be recorded on  
the flagstones of St Peter's  
without Ken Livingstone  
feeling ashamed of the com-  
paction of its size with West-  
minster Abbey or Salisbury  
Cathedral. And there is  
almost as much marble per  
square inch of wall as de-  
corates the first basilica of  
Christianism.

Of course the classical  
municipal lavatory possesses  
features of self-indulgent  
splendour which Michael-  
angelo never thought of. Most  
noticeable amongst them is  
the splash panel — an in-  
dication of the venerable age  
of the men who are expected  
to stand shoulder to shoul-  
der, as well as a proclama-  
tion of the users' upper class  
determination to keep their  
gleaming shoes free from the  
smallest spot. Anyone who  
regularly gets mud on his  
boots is not worried about  
an occasional almost  
oblivious and nearly colour-  
less sprinkling. And for  
young men the splash plate  
is unnecessary. Town and  
county hall lavatories were  
built for the elderly and for  
the sartorially fastidious.

By remarkable coincidence,  
on the day of my visit to the  
opulent usual offices of  
County Hall I was half way  
through Flora Thompson's  
Larkrise to Candleford, a  
wonderful book which I  
ought to have read 20 years  
ago but which eluded me  
until I bought a second-hand  
copy at the spring fayre of  
the North Newcastle Con-  
stitution Labour Party.

In late 19th century rural  
Oxford they did things  
differently from the way that  
they were done by their  
elected betters in London. In  
Larkrise they relied on  
shacks over holes in the  
ground. Some of them had  
their walls decorated with  
peony magazine pictures of  
the leaders of Church and  
State — men used mahogany  
seats and ivory handles at  
the end of their chains. But  
there was no resentment.  
The rich man in his water  
closet, the poor man on his  
privy, God called each one to  
his proper station.

There will be those of you  
— particularly gentle readers  
— who regard the lavatories  
of England as too basic a  
subject for proper inclusion  
within a Saturday morning  
family essay. But if you are  
right and madmen, toilets  
and comfort stations are so  
primitive a part of our lives  
that they are best not dis-  
cussed in polite company,  
what sort of society is it  
which distributes them  
amongst the population ac-  
cording to rank and distinc-  
tion? And what sort of

councillors and aldermen  
were they a hundred years  
ago who wanted to spend the  
ratepayers' money on such  
obvious trifles to their own  
gleaming shoes. At least in my  
day as a councillor we built  
tower blocks to act as the  
monuments to our civilisation.  
The result was a disaster.  
But it was not as obvious  
self-glorification as the con-  
sciously splendid town halls  
— magnificent outside and  
in.

In The Good Companions,  
J. B. Priestley wrote of the  
Bridford Town Hall  
"which has a clock that  
plays Tom Bowling and The  
Last of the Mohicans. It  
has been called a noble  
building in the Italian  
Renaissance style and always  
looks as if it has a right to  
be there." For years I could  
not understand the point  
which Mr Priestley made.  
The town hall at Bridford  
was so much an established  
institution of Northern life  
that I could not imagine any-  
one thinking of it as an  
alien force. Although I knew  
the "old Town Hall" in  
Sheffield, its successor (circa  
1870) seemed so much a per-  
manent mark on the land-  
scape that I could not imag-  
ine Sheffield ever existing  
without it. Manchester  
looked the same, a natural  
growth in the damp climate.

Then — last Tuesday — I  
began to think about munici-  
pal lavatories and I realised  
what Mr Priestley meant. In  
the days when they were  
built, the town halls of Eng-  
land were inhabited by gran-  
dees with little more in com-  
mon with the men and  
women beyond the gates  
than the courtyards at Camelot  
and with the peasants of King  
Arthur's England. Of course,  
the councillors claimed that  
the elaborate buildings were  
designed in praise of the  
city, not the city fathers. I  
do not believe them. No mat-  
ter what the papers say, the  
identification with their vot-  
ers is one of the many ways  
in which local government  
has improved.



We can't take away the pain this child  
has been through. But with your help,  
we'll do our best to make sure it never  
happens to her again.

Attacks like this, take place in your area  
everyday. And it's only with your donations that  
we can give aid and comfort to the victims.

**Her father bruised,  
burnt and broke  
her arm. Now we want  
to twist yours.**

Last year, over 40,000 children relied  
on us for help, and there's no sign of a signif-  
icant reduction in the number of children  
who need help.

Anything you can send will be used to  
provide help immediately, for example  
even if you send as little as £15.48 it could  
protect a child for a fortnight.

When you realise what your money will  
achieve, you'll find that having your arm  
twisted doesn't hurt at all.

Yes, I would like to help, and I enclose my cheque or postal  
order for £. Access and Visa card holders may debit  
their accounts. No. BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE  
Signature  
Name  
Address  
Postcode  
Please send your donation to Dr. A. Gilmour, NSPCC,  
Ref. 58304, 67 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

**NSPCC**



# Want a new yacht or holiday in the Rockies... why not take out a mortgage



## SATURDAY NOTEBOOK

YOU want a yacht, grander holidays, a new car or simply some cash to play the stock market? Hundreds of thousands of people every year have been deciding that they cannot face borrowing on personal loans at up to 24 per cent or overdrafts at 18 per cent to finance their luxuries. Instead they have been exploiting their only really

valuable assets, their houses, to raise money on mortgage and divert it to other types of spending.

This week the Bank of England estimated in its quarterly bulletin that the total withdrawal of funds from the housing market last year reached £7.2 billion compared with only £880 million in 1983. A huge boost to consumer spending and one of the explanations for the strength of retail and luxury goods demand over the last few years.

Between 1982 and 1984 this money, ostensibly borrowed to fund housing, has added the equivalent of 3.5 per cent to consumer spending. No wonder yacht brokers and builders are reporting the best spring sale for years.

There is nothing new about the process, except the sheer scale, which is now so large that it has become a significant factor in economic forecasts. It is also another puzzle for the Government in its search for

explanations of why the money supply figures, in which it sets such great store, are so erratic. It is no surprise that the Bank of England decided to investigate the diversion of mortgage money into other forms of spending.

It discovered that in 1984 £16.57 billion worth of net new loans were made for house purchase, after setting capital repayments against total mortgage lending. But net private sector spending on housing was only £3.36 billion so that cash withdrawal was £7.21 billion, a quarterly bulletin says. It is actually an underestimate.

The explanation of how the money seeps out of the housing market is quite complicated. Of the various categories of house owners, first time buyers and those who rent out their property have little to do with it, for obvious reasons. Most people buying their first house find it difficult enough to scrape together the mortgage

money, let alone borrow more than they need.

Another category is the house owner who simply sells up. A few £25,000 a year, the Bank says, are cashed in by their owners. Divorced couples often sell their homes, but it is difficult to be sure how much of the cash realised goes straight back into new homes instead of one.

Country cottages may be sold to ease cash problems, especially at a time of rising house prices. By far the most important factor in selling up property is the death of the owner, who statisticians speaking in the past have said with very little mortgage outstanding (95 per cent of owner occupiers over 65 own their homes outright).

The cash realised goes to the heirs. With the great growth in owner occupation since the war 50 per cent in the last 20 years alone — the result is that many people in their 30s and 40s are beginning to inherit quite large sums from par-

ents of comparatively modest means, who a few decades ago would have left virtually nothing. As the spread of owner occupation has allowed more of the younger generation to buy their own homes before hand, the cash often goes straight into consumption.

Though important, this is a long term trend, and the Bank says it is not much use in explaining the short term fluctuations in cash withdrawal from the housing market.

Measured in constant 1980 prices, these fluctuations are enormous. Last year's £7.2 billion houses £4.4 billion in 1980 prices, still a record. As long ago as 1972 cash withdrawal reached a temporary high of almost £3 billion, and was still £2.4 billion in 1978, before dropping to £1.1 billion in 1980 (all in 1980 prices).

So the key to the boom in mortgage based spending lies with two other mechanisms. One is the topping up of existing loans for home im-

provements, spending the money on other things.

Sometimes a building society is also willing to lend quite openly on mortgage to people who want to use the money for cars or consumer purchases. This has never been illegal, it is just that societies see themselves as having social responsibilities towards the housing market, so they have always given preference to borrowers who want to spend on their homes.

But by far the most important way in which mortgage money is diverted to other types of spending is when people borrow more than they need to move home. A large amount would be a buyer, who in 1970 had a mortgage covering 80 per cent of the value of the house but a decade later found his loan represented only 15 per cent of the much inflated value. This has led to a strong incentive to raise the mortgage to at least the £30,000 ceiling for relief, a lot of people are deciding

not to use all the extra money to buy a better house when they move and many trade down. Some cash then goes into spending, or paying off other types of loans.

With splendid returns from the stock market and even National Savings over the last few years, there is a strong argument for cashing in property wealth and turning it into financial assets. The Bank of England suspects that some of the mortgage money also goes into current spending by consumers who feel they should make up for the relative austerity of the 1970s when much larger proportions of their income went to paying mortgage interest. Many others may simply be releasing cash to provide retirement income.

The Bank believes that cash withdrawal from housing is greatest when interest rates are falling and building societies are on a lending spree, as they and the banks have been for the last few years. There could be fur-

ther to go, because the drain of cash from the mortgage market in the US has reached much greater proportions.

The underlying long term incentives remain the rise in owner occupation and of course tax relief. It is illegal to claim relief on mortgage loans used for expenditure other than housing. There is a strong suspicion that many householders do however claim the relief even though strictly the money they spend on a car, a yacht or a holiday does not qualify. That is between the taxpayer, his conscience and the tax inspector.

In fact the Inland Revenue turns a blind eye to at least one of the methods of raising mortgage cash when it is done moderately, through borrowing more than is strictly needed to move house. In any case, even if you do not claim tax relief, a mortgage remains the cheapest way to borrow.

Peter Rodgers

## Group expects record profit for this year

# Saatchi seeks £95m for further growth

By Andrew Cornall

Saatchi & Saatchi, one of the top five advertising agencies in the world and best known for its Conservative Party advertisements, is asking shareholders to provide £95.9 million to fund the next phase of the group's expansion.

Fifteen years of dramatic growth have turned Saatchi into a major force in the advertising and business services field. Now the aim is to consolidate the group's position in a broad range of sectors including advertising, marketing, sales promotion, design and consultancy. The Saatchi brothers — Charles and Maurice — who founded the agency, are forecasting that the group will produce record profit figures in the current year.

They estimate that pre-tax profits doubled to at least £15 million in the half-year to March 31, and that pre-tax profits for the full year to September 30 will rise by 100 per cent to £24 million.

The offer of 99.5 million convertible redeemable preference shares on the basis of five new preference shares for every two ordinary shares held, will provide the funds to ensure this growth is maintained.

Part of the cash call will be used immediately to fund two takeovers in the United States. Saatchi is buying Howard Marlowe Group, one of the leading advertising agencies in the US for \$13.5 million (£11 million) to build a bigger share of the US sales promotion industry, where spending is rising by 14 per cent each year.

It is also buying over Siegel & Gale, one of America's biggest corporate communications consultancies specialising in design and corporate identity programmes, for an initial down payment of \$2 million (£1.6 million), with additional payments linked to profits.

The takeovers complete a period of frenetic takeover activity by Saatchi. Since winning the Conservative Party account in 1978, Saatchi has completed dozens of takeovers

to create a group which is the third largest direct marketing company in the world, fifth largest in design, seventh in management consulting, and tenth in public relations.

The profits surge in the current year largely reflects this takeover activity. Forty per cent of the profits increase stem from organic growth of the existing Saatchi businesses, with the balance largely achieved by a first-time contribution from the Hay management consultancy group in the US, which was bought for \$100 million last year.

Saatchi's continued advertising business has continued to produce a new flow of business gains, including Royal Trusthouse Forte, Ross Foods, and Cadbury Typhoo. Saatchi said in its annual report to shareholders, published last month, that advertising spending in the UK and US out-paced inflation by nearly three times last year, and that it expected the growth of the industry to continue in the current year.

A privately owned Yorkshire paint group is taking over Leyland Paint and Wallpaper in a deal which will create a big new manufacturer in the paint trade to rival top names like Dulux, Crown and Berger.

Leyland, which has struggled for almost five years against the toughly competitive conditions in the decorating market, is merging with Kalon, the family company of Mr Leslie Silver, on terms which will be revealed to shareholders in a few weeks' time. Kalon, which has been in business for 38 years, is the largest group with sales of £59 million last year and profit of £2.75 million. It has carved out a market selling own brand paints to DIY chains like B & Q and Home Churn.

Leyland's managing director, Mr James McDonald, says the two businesses are a good fit. Leyland will keep its Stock Exchange listing and move up several positions in the paintmakers' league, a market which is shrinking around the big names with smooth marketing operations.

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## BNOC knocks pound back

# BNOC knocks pound back

By our City Staff

THE pound fell below \$1.50 for the first time in over a week as British National Oil Corporation announced a cut in the price of crude oil from the North Sea and the dollar strengthened against most currencies in thin and nervous markets.

BNOC proposed a \$27.50 a barrel price for April delivery, down from \$28.50 in March, and a further \$1.15 from the last officially revealed purchase price, but in line with what the market expected. There was no noticeable effect on spot oil market prices.

The main effect on the pound was the strength of the dollar with traders covering their positions ahead of employment and money supply figures which might prove a boost for the US currency. Dealers were getting out of speculative positions against the dollar ahead of the long Easter weekend.

Sterling closed 1.7 cents lower in London at \$1.4950, against the German mark at 1.9350 and the Swiss franc at 1.5050. The sterling index against a basket of currencies dropped 0.75 to 76.3 per cent of its 1978 value. The dollar rebounded against the German mark, gaining more than 5 pence to DM 2.12, the culmination of a week of strengthening for the American currency.

The Bank of England announced a \$400 million issue of low coupon stock, 3 per cent, 1989, at a minimum tender price of £79. This type of stock is attractive to high rate taxpayers because much of the return is largely in the form of capital gain. The new issue, which will be sold by 15th November, will be sold at a price of 6.05 per cent in March 1987, and will be sold at a price of 6.05 per cent in March 1987, and will be sold at a price of 6.05 per cent in March 1987.

## Firms get offshore boost

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

Two British firms announced that they had won orders connected with the offshore oil industry worth more than £50 million.

Anglo and Pickering, a British Shipbuilders' subsidiary, has won contracts totalling £28 million for two barges, while Highland Fabricators has secured a contract for the £25 million steel framework for a new production platform in the Forties field.

The non-propelled barges, 300 feet long, can carry up to 14,000 tonnes and are for use in the North Sea and the other half of the construction of the platform. One is for Smit International of Rotterdam. The other is for J. P. Knight (Offshore) of Rochester. They are both due for delivery in the second half of next year.

Highland Fabricators said that work on the BP contract had already started at its Nigg Bay yard on the Firth of Cromarty.

The company said that the contract would create 500 new jobs. The 7,800 tonne "jacket" or base, and the 550 tonne frame on which the production and accommodation modules will rest, are due for delivery in June, 1986.

The structure, 117 metres high, will stand in 95 metres of water at the south east of the Forties field, 75 miles north-east of Peterhead, at the start of next month.

Gas lift involves pumping gas into an oil reservoir to increase the pressure and get more out. The higher rate of production will be achieved by a relatively small field which came on stream four years ago, would have become uneconomical by the end of the decade if BP had had to rely on its natural pressure.

The company estimates that it will be able to increase the recoverable reserves of the field by about 10 million barrels — from 80 to 90 million barrels — by using the equipment which has been installed by Howard Doris.

The Kishorn Rigdock is situated on the shores of Loch Carron, the deepest natural water channel in Europe.

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## Three on ESM charges

Three top men at the Florida government securities business, whose collapse led to the savings banks scare in Ohio, were arrested this week.

Mr Ronnie R. Ewton, the former chairman of the failed ESM Government Securities Inc. and two others connected with the firm were arrested on charges of forging the will of the company's deceased Chief financial officer. After ESM collapsed, widespread closure of savings and loans banks which resulted led to a sharp fall in the dollar.

Although ESM's court-appointed receiver, Mr Thomas Tarr, and other parties have filed civil actions related to the firm's collapse last month, these were the first criminal charges filed.

The State Attorney's office in Broward County charged Ewton, Jose L. Gomez, ESM's former outside auditor, and Nicholas B. Wallace, former ESM vice president, with falsifying the will of Alan Richard Novick, the chief financial officer. The will was submitted in late December. Novick, who was 64 years old, died of a heart attack on November 23.

Wallace was charged with a second count of perjury for making a false statement about the document.

If found guilty, Ewton and Gomez could be sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$5,000. Wallace could be sentenced to 10 years in jail and fined \$10,000. All three were released on bonds.

Mr David Casey, a spokesman for the Broward County State Attorney's office, said the three were expected to be arraigned in the next two weeks.

Under terms and conditions of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Street, London, EC4A 3DF, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 100 George Street, Glasgow, G2 7EX, or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £400,000,000

3 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1989

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £79.00 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

This form must be completed by the tenderer in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 4th April 1985 as follows:—

1. NOMINAL AMOUNT OF STOCK

2. AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (in £)

3. TENDER PRICE (in £ : p)

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS/MISS FORENAME(S) IN FULL SURNAME

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS—

POST-TOWN COUNTY POSTCODE

SIGNATURE, of or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

**LAWSON AUSTRALIAN & PACIFIC FUND**

During April 1985, applications sent direct to the managers will qualify for an extra allocation of units in lieu of agency commission. This reduces the turn between buying and selling to 3%. Any discount is borne by the Managers and does not affect the fund.

The aim of the Lawson Australian and Pacific Fund is to provide a long-term investment in the growth of Australia and the Pacific region.

From 11p in September 1983 on the back of the fall in the price of gold. Now could be the ideal time to commit money. The portfolio includes ANZ Bank, BHP, Bell Resources, Bousherville, BHP, CRA, CSR, Elders, F&I, Hamilton Gold, Lend Lease, Maitland Mining, Prosser, TNT, Western Mining, Vantage, Westralian Gold, Westpac Bank.

**OFFER OF UNITS AT 7.7p UNTIL THURSDAY 18th APRIL 1985**

Estimated Annual Gross Yield 2.5%. The Managers reserve the right to close this offer if the price rises by more than 2%. Units will be allocated thereafter at the current price. During an offer units may be bought and sold daily—otherwise on Thursdays. A wider range of units is available to the public by the Department of Trade. The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. An initial charge of 6% is included in the price. A monthly fee of 0.125% + VAT is deducted from income.

Trustees: Clydesdale Bank PLC, Auditors: Ernst & Whinney C.A. Lawson Fund Managers Ltd, 43 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HL. 021-225 6011. Member of N.A.S.D.I.M.

To: Lawson Fund Managers Ltd, FREEPOST, Edinburgh EH2 0DB. (We wish to purchase units in Lawson Australian and Pacific Fund at 4% discount and agree to pay on receipt of contract notes.)

Signature(s) Mr/Ms/Ms

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES (in full)

ADDRESS

APM 66/4/85

## June debut for Mirror offshoot

By Geoffrey Gibbs

The public flotation of Mirror Group Newspapers' successful Scottish newspapers could take place as early as June this year.

Mr Robert Maxwell, the Mirror's proprietor, said yesterday: "It is intended to seek a Stock Exchange listing, a public share offer later this summer." He has appointed Edinburgh merchant bankers, Noble Grossart, to handle the flotation and brokers, Wood Mackenzie, are reassured to be the hot favourites to be brokers to the issue.

Neither the method of sale nor the price have yet been decided but it is believed that more than 50 per cent of the shares in the two newspapers — the Scottish Daily Express and the Sunday Mail — will be made available to the public.

Noble Grossart said: "We are very pleased to have been asked to assist in the flotation which will result in the creation of another successful listed company in Scotland."

Mr Maxwell, whose privately owned Pergamon Press company acquired MGN for £115 million eight months ago, announced the proposed share sale in January of this year in a letter to Mirror Group employees. The letter contrasted the successful performance of the Glasgow based operation

with the poor results of the groups London and Manchester newspapers.

The group's advisers at Hill Samuel are being urged to work towards a June flotation date. Previously, September had been regarded as the most likely time for the share sale.

A final decision on the timing of the flotation is expected to be made at the end of this month. If market conditions turn sour the issue of new issues would be put back until after the summer season.

The proportion of shares to be made available to the public is one of a number of key issues still to be decided. Mr Maxwell is known to be keen to retain a controlling stake in the business but his City advisers have been arguing that floating a minority shareholding is not a practical proposition.

As a result somewhere between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the shares may eventually find their way into public hands.

The two Scottish papers have been part of the Mirror Group for the past 30 years and currently represent the most profitable area of the newspapers publishing combine. In the year just ended they made a profit of between £3 million and £4 million on turnover of around £55 million.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the new Stock.

The Stock will be issued in the form of a cheque on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 15th May 1989.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable by endorsement by the holder.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 15th May and 15th November. The rate will be 3 per cent per annum, subject to the Bank of England's decision as to the rate of interest to be paid on the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Street, London, EC4A 3DF, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 100 George Street, Glasgow, G2 7EX, or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

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# COMPANY BRIEFING

# Another insurer feels the pinch

Provincial Insurance joined the long list of battle scarred companies reporting 1984 results from underwriting on Thursday with halved profits of just £3.7 million for the year.

Premiums rose by £33 million, but the underwriting loss increased from £5.4 million to £12.65 million with "significant" losses in Denmark and Canada and an £8 million deficit in the UK. Provincial, like the other composite companies has suffered the dual blow of high motor claims and the rising cost of meeting household risks when premiums are forced down by competition.

The company's non-underwriting side prospered against the gloom elsewhere with a doubling of sales and profits from Prolific Unit Trusts and a good profit contribution from Exeter Trust. The company's total income rose from £1.32 million to £2.27 million.

Life assurance business grew with £223.3 million of new business assured against £140 million of LAFR withdrawal. Overseas growth of the mainstream insurance business was helped by the acquisition of the Nordlyset insurance company in Denmark, despite a higher loss-making contribution. Provincial portfolio there. The dividend goes up from 21.5p to 23p.

## A slimmer Stockley

**ALL THAT** is left of the original Trust Securities group after a year under the new ownership of Jacob Rothschild, Stuart Lipton, and Elliott Bernard, is the huge Stockley Park site at Heathrow and a profit of \$88,000.

The renamed Stockley Group published its first year figures on Thursday which rounded off 12 months in which the new company has sold off all the Trust Securities properties outside Stockley and has set about building a substantial devel-

**Chairman.** Mr. Ron Pelt says: "The company has concentrated efforts on three principal objectives: realisation of properties owned by

## Leigh bids for MJI

Fast-recovering Leigh Interests is bidding \$4.3 million for the still-struggling MJJ Corp., a diversified industrial and property group which used to be known as Maurice James Industries.

Just three years ago, Leigh was making losses but now predicts that profits for the year will be \$1 million, up from \$560,000 to \$1 million. It expects to pay a dividend of 50¢ — a rise of 50 per cent.

The MJJ board has been approached and considers the all-share offer to be fair and reasonable. It has been asking shareholders' approval for the sale of its profitable waste

# Stockley

Trust Securities, acquisition of high quality properties with scope for development or improvement and most importantly carrying forward the Stockley Park development." Last month Stockley won final planning approval from Hillingdon council and hopes to start work on the first 120,000sq ft of buildings on the site this autumn.

In two other recent deals, the company has bought the Grosvenor Estate, 150,000 sq ft, in London, and 100% of the portfolio of UK properties in exchange for a 29.9 per cent voting stake, and put together a consortium to refurbish Unilever's offices in ECU. According to the 1984 figures, the realisation of the old Trust portfolio has added £3.3 million to group finances.

disposal division for \$5.7 million cash to reduce borrowings but now considers the Leigh bid to be more attractive. Leigh would add the disposal division to its own as this is

The deal would make it a big operator in the Midlands. The rest of M.T.'s businesses like mechanical handling and shop fitting, do not fit in with Leigh's plans and it may decide to sell these bits off.

## Ash & Lacy stutters

Life is not easy at the moment for the Midlands engineering world but the fall in profits at Ash & Lacy, the

metal perforator metal  
cladders and galvanisers firm  
£3.4 million to £2.8 million for  
1984 does not simply reflect an  
unequal struggle.

The group has been investing heavily in diversification and the fall includes the start-up costs of two new ventures: Western Galvanisers, Hereford, which took £142,000, and the Flowspan frameless buildings which took £250,000.

Investment in modern plant and buildings cost the group £1.9 million in 1984, which brings to total spent over the past three years to £7.7 million.

The flowspan operation is expected to break even by the end of the year as its order book is improving. Meanwhile, the board is holding the dividend at 20p where it is twice covered by earnings.

## Sparrow depressed

The crane hire and heavy lifting group, G. W. Sparrow & Sons, is still looking for a pick-up in the construction business, as it swings its fortunes round. Profits are down from £1.3 million to £284,000 in 1984, on turnover up from £27.8 million to £30 million.

All the running was made by the offshore and industrial services division, which raised its profit from \$622,000 to \$841,000 on turnover up \$1 million to \$14.6 million. The group has the "most up-to-date fleet of cranes in the country," but although its turnover on this side of the business went up from \$12.8 million to \$14.7 million, its losses rose from \$127,000 to \$126 million.

# Markets make a technical recovery

## THE MARKETS

Stock markets staged largely technical recovery on Thursday as the recent one-year tax-loss selling dried up and cheap buyers moved in.

Business turnover was naturally restricted by the Easter holiday, with many dealers leaving early, but the underlying mood was much more cheerful in spite of a warning on bank lending from the Bank of England and a touch unwelcome

Early falls were quickly wiped out, and by the official close share prices had recorded a majority of moderate gains. Among leaders Grand Met were outstanding at 298 1/2, up 12 1/2 on reports that an

cigarette manufacturer in the US had raised its prices, threatening the pressure off the beleaguered Liggett subsidiary.

## COMMODITIES

Tin: Cash \$2,810 per tonne; three months \$2,910 per tonne.  
 Lead: Cash \$332 per tonne; three months \$327 per tonne.  
 Zinc: Cash \$743 per tonne; three months \$741 per tonne.  
 Silver: Spot \$34.5 per troy oz.; three months \$48.  
 Rubber: Spot \$65.50 per kilo; May \$72.50 per tonne; July \$72.00 per tonne.  
 Coffee: May \$2.05 per tonne; July \$2.00 per tonne.

in oils as dealers pushed up the shares of Tricentral by 15p to 248p, convinced that a bid from Enterprise Oil was imminent. Saatchi and Saatchi produced a near £100 million rights issue in convertible stock to finance expansion and reorganisation. The accompanying profits forecast of £38.3 million, a rise of over 100 per cent, helped to support the share price, which closed only 5p lower at 87½p.

**Main changes:** Cookson 693p up 55p; British Aerospace 428p up 15p; Grand Met 298p up 12p; Grattan 186p up 8p; Saatchi 875p down 5p; Tricentral 248p up 15p; Lloyd

Stock Exchange turnover for April 3: Bargains 27,660 value £390.51 million.

FT Ordinary Share Index up 6.0 at 962.5. FT-SE 100 Index up 3.7 at 1278.5. Pound \$1.1956. DM 3.79; Fr 11.57. Gold \$317.73.

Account: March 25th to April 12. FT All Share index N/A  
Sterling Index 76.3 (1975=100)  
RPI 362.7 (February), up 5. per cent on year.

£2,232 per tonne; Sep £2,263 per tonne;  
Nov £2,269 per tonne; Jan £2,286 per tonne

United: Mar 22-90 per tonne;  
 Czechia: May \$1,959 per tonne; July \$1,946  
 per tonne; Sep \$1,940 per tonne;  
 \$1,872 per tonne; Mar \$1,877 per tonne;  
 May \$1,080 per tonne.  
 Catches: US West Coast prices in US  
 middling: US Neenahs (14" inch string  
 middling): April-May 75-50; California (14"  
 inch string middling): April-May 28.00-28.00  
 Sudan, Bahrat (14" inch), April-May No  
 38 107.50; April-May No. 58 99.50; April-  
 May No. 68 98.00; Mexico (14" inch string  
 middling): April-May 69.00.

## UNIT TRUSTS

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## At the sign of the three gold balls

Alice Lloyd on the safest place to pop your baubles, bangles and beads

THINK of a pawnbroker's shop and you will probably imagine a faded sepia tint photograph of a jeweller's shop with three brass balls hanging outside.

Pawnshops had their heyday at the beginning of the century, but the few that remain are doing rather well. There are around 100 left throughout the country while London alone had 700 at the end of the Second World War. Most are small one-man businesses, often trading mainly as jewellers. But there is a chain of pawnbrokers, Harvey and Thompson, which has 14 shops and is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market.

They have moved away from all connections with the jewellery trade and see themselves purely as money-lenders. While some of their shops are decidedly scruffy, the newer ones are being opened in smart quarters and being given the gloss and potted plant treatment.

Customers are kept back behind a glass security screen and there is no jewellery to distract from the stark notices about interest rates.

"People come to us like they use a credit card. It's a way of life. Lots of people have found out that it's quite a neat transaction and only takes five minutes," says Lewis Watson, managing director of Harvey and Thompson.

All sorts now use pawn shops — pensioners who need a few pounds to tide them over until their next trip to the Post Office, businessmen who need a lot of money for a very short period, students running short of cash before a grant cheque is due.

At the moment, pawn shops operate under two different systems — loans under £50 under a pawnbroker's licence and loans above £50 under a moneylender's licence. But after May this will be tidied up and pawnbrokers will be brought under the Consumer Credit Act. They will have to quote their rates in APR terms and will have to write to customers when the six-month contract expires and the shop has the right to put the goods into a public auction.

"These are things we were doing anyway," says Mr Watson. Between 90 and 95 per cent of pledges are redeemed. "We are more than pleased for people to have their items back. Our business is similar to a bank interest is our profit," he added.

The shops only take jewellery, gold and silver. They stopped taking cameras and hi-fi equipment recently because they are too difficult to sell, and present a storage problem. Customers are offered 40-60 per cent of the value of the goods — judged by the weight of the precious metal rather than the craftsmanship.

Most loans are in the £50 to £200 range and last for two or three months. The minimum loan is £5. For loans over £50 interest is 48 per cent APR, or 13p a day per £100, with

interest calculated daily. Loans under £50 are 48.24 per cent APR, or 4p per £1 per month, calculated monthly. And on top of this there is a ticket charge of five per cent deducted from the advance at the outset.

Thus, someone borrowing £5 would take away £3.70 and repay £5.24 on loans for up to a month — a total charge of 24p. But someone borrowing £50 would take away £37 and repay £50.08 after one day (total cost £3.08) or £52.34 after 30 days (total cost £5.34).

While valuables are lodged with "uncle" they still belong to the original owners, who are responsible for insuring them. Any items insured under an all-risks policy would be covered. Harvey and Thompson offer cover up to three times the value of the loan for £1.50 per £100 or part of £100 for the duration of the six months ticket.

All sorts of problems arise should you lose the ticket — the no-questions-asked passport to the recovery of your goods as long as it is accompanied by repayment of the loan and interest. Anyone finding the ticket could guess that it would be worthwhile redeeming the goods since loans are not made for more than about 60 per cent of the value of the goods.

If you lose the ticket you need to go along to a magistrate or commissioner of oaths, who will charge about £3 to swear an affidavit. Then either the goods must be redeemed within three days or a new six-month pledge must be taken out.

At the end of six months the pawnbrokers write to customers who have not re-

deemed their goods to warn them that they will be sent to a public auction. In practice at Harvey Thompson it is around eight months before the goods are actually sent to auction. "We find that a lot of people give a false name and address so they never hear from us," a company spokesman said.

Even if someone surfaces after their goods have been auctioned, they are entitled to any surplus over the loan and interest realised at the auction.

More and more people are finding that it makes sense to visit the pawnbroker before they go on holiday. They get some extra cash to spend while they are away and their valuables are kept securely under lock and key out of the clutches of run-of-the-mill house burglars.

Pawnbrokers' charges compare quite favourably with banks' charges for safe keeping or a commercial safe deposit box.

A safe deposit box will cost at least £20, and bank charges for safe keeping are £5.80 at Midland and between £10 and £15 at Lloyds, for the minimum period of a year.

Your rings, bracelets and trinkets may be worth £500 or £1,000, but there is nothing to say that you must borrow up to the limit on them. So you could deposit them for your fortnight's holiday and take out a loan for, say, £100 which would cost £5 (five per cent) for the ticket charge, plus £1.82 clocked up at 13p a day, which means that for £8.82, or £8.32 with insurance, your valuables are in safe hands while you sun yourself on the beach.



## Just a little help and a touch of friendly persuasion

Mary Brasier on how the friendly societies are making a comeback

FRIENDLY societies, never in the mainstream of personal savings, looked like being washed away completely last year when the Budget dealt them a crippling blow. Now, however, they are investing in a friendly society has become a more viable proposition for many people and the societies are gearing themselves up for a revival of business.

The Budget hit at the societies' fundamental attraction — their tax exempt status. Societies had flourished and multiplied on the back of regulations which allowed them to offer up to £2,000 of tax free life insurance to anyone who was married or a parent. The Budget brought both the tax exempt societies and those doing a mix of tax exempt and taxable business into line: they were all to write a maximum of £750 per person, with an annual premium of £100. Mixed societies were pleased because the ruling allowed them to raise the amount of tax exempt business they could write from £500 per person to the new £750 limit. The tax exempt societies, however, were devastated.

Many societies, particularly the newer ones, simply ceased taking business. Others went into hibernation. But in the past few months the friendly society has started to come back to life.

Partly this is because, while taking away on the one hand, the Government gave on the other, it widened the eligibility of those who can put money into friendly societies and take advantage of the tax exemption to include anyone between 18 and 70, resident in the UK.

Even if you are single you can now buy a friendly society plan.

Those societies which survived the upheaval of 1984 — and there are far fewer of them — are now coming back into the market with new tax exempt plans designed to appeal to this wider market. Some are also working on expanding their scope with taxable policies too.

Lancashire & Yorkshire, one of the more resilient societies, believes its plans can now be attractive both to people with restricted income who would otherwise not buy any life insurance at all, and to top rate taxpayers who might use a friendly society plan to top up their existing life insurance and savings with the benefit of no tax liability.

All the plans on offer are for a fixed term of 10 years, with no access to your money, and for some people the limits on the sum assured are still a drawback. Most of the policies are broadly the same. The premium is £100 per year, which can also be paid monthly and sometimes as a lump sum.

The money is invested in a building society, unit trusts, gilts or equities — often a combination of all four. Rates

of return vary, but a typical policy is the Homeowners Prosperity Plan which offers 11.03 per cent free of tax by investing the premiums with building societies such as the Leeds and the Bradford and Bingley.

Apart from the tax exemption, Homeowners claim they can offer investors better fund performance because, with £70 million on deposit with building societies, they have a command better than average rates for their savers. (They also pay no commission.) Some societies can take advantage of similar "discounts for bulk" on plans which are unit linked.

Equitable has just brought out a policy which is the first to offer a plan linked to investment trusts. This, they believe, will give a better performance than unit trusts, and gives investors the benefit of the society's own investment expertise in deciding which trusts to switch money into at any given time.

The TWEPs Prize Plan is also an example of how societies are starting to combat the limitations of a low value insurance policy by offering a combination of tax free and taxed plans. The tax free portion is within the ceiling of £750 set down last year, and is free of all capital gains and income tax in addition, there is a supplementary taxable element (although as the premiums are to be invested in growth funds, the liability is principally to consumption tax rather than income tax).

TWEPs, with the higher rate taxpayer very much in mind, suggest that this sort of policy could be used by a grandparent wanting to make a gift to a child or set aside money to buy a home.

The Fleet offers a similar back to back deal, with £1,500 of life insurance for an annual premium of £200, where half is tax exempt.

Nonetheless, the friendly societies are far from being able to take on the traditional life insurance companies. The keys to investing in them are:

- picking plans which are linked to fundamentally good investments, regardless of the tax concessions;
- checking that the charges for administering the policy are low. Societies levy charges in various forms. Almost all have an annual fund charge which can be as much as one per cent, but averages around 0.5 per cent. Some have a minimal membership fee as well, and there can also be a policy fee on top.

- Charges are payable up front out of the first year's premium, so if you decide to terminate the plan early you will still have paid for the cost of administering the policy for the full ten-year term.

- Small societies can boast low overheads, but it is important to check that they can offer security for investors' funds and preferably some kind of track record.

For those who are interested in what is a developing form of savings, friendly societies offer a new way of investing through building societies, insurance brokers and by direct sales.

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Doing your public duty can cost you a packet. Lindsay Cook reports

## Out of balance in the scales of justice

JURY service is leaving a great many people out of pocket, court expenses having fallen far behind earnings. Worst hit are the self-employed, small businessmen, mothers looking after small children at home or those with elderly relatives to care for. The compensation offered by the courts often falls far short of the losses incurred by absence from home or work.

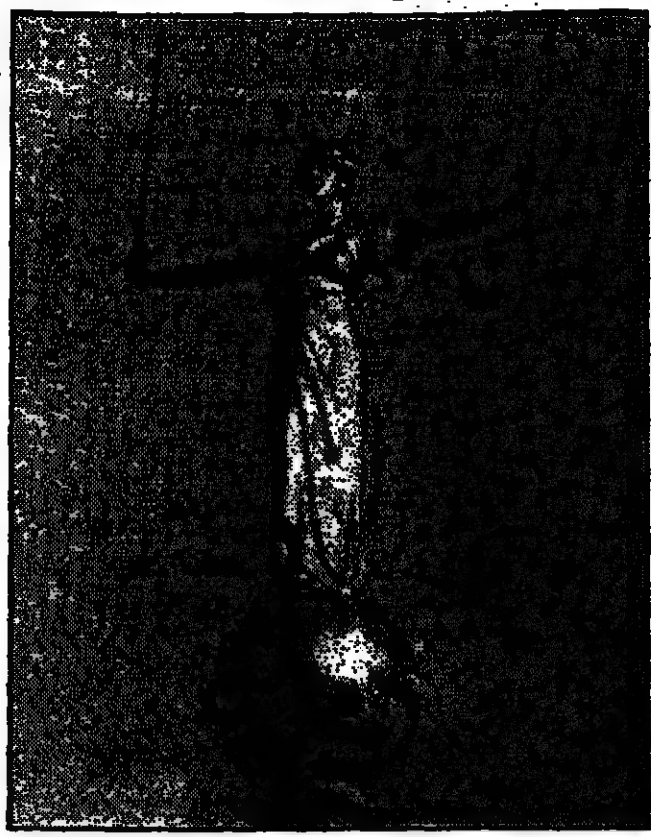
For the first ten days of service, jurors can claim a loss of earnings up to a maximum of £21 and after the first fortnight in the jury box this limit is raised to £42. But the system does not allow a housewife to claim for any expense she incurs in paying someone to look after her children or an elderly relative.

The most expensive case in which a juror might get involved is one in which the defendant is accused of a complicated fraud. Such cases can last for months, and this summer the Roskill Commission will make its recommendations about the suitability of juries for complex trials of this nature.

Insurance companies are also beginning to recognise the need to offer help to jurors. Two companies have policies designed to cover against financial loss, and professional people have been quick to take up the cover offered, with accountants heading the list.

The Economic Insurance Company launched their Jury Service and Witness Attendance Expenses Insurance in 1981, following a well publicised trial which lasted a year. The policy will pay compensation for up to 12 months of jury service and will cover not only the wages of the juror but also any costs incurred in paying another person to carry out work in their absence.

For a worker earning £10,000 a year, the annual premium would work out at £30, if he or she wanted to cover his or her income



JUSTICE: but is it fair to jurors?

alone. Companies can cover their whole staff or key workers.

The Sun Alliance Jury Service Indemnities policy covers jury service alone and for a maximum of 30 days service. The minimum premium for an individual policy is £50, which would provide up to £100 a day for the £25,000 a year man or woman.

This premium would cover a group of workers for up to £200 a day and the rates rise above this minimum premium at a rate of £2.50 for each additional £10 a day, regardless of whether the policy is an individual or group policy.

They will be chosen or what sort of case will be involved. They might find they are not selected until they have nearly finished their fortnight.

The very serious Class Four trials average 93 to 94 hours each, throughout the country — which means three weeks in the jury box. There are regional variations in the average length of time cases take to be heard. In the south-east, outside London, Class Four cases averaged 56.6 hours in 1982, while in the Midlands they took 90 hours.

Fraud cases average only 2.5 hours but included in the statistics are straightforward social security frauds and

multi million pound swindles.

The National Council for Civil Liberties is opposed to the abolition of jury trials for fraud cases, and says that if jury trials last too long it is often the lawyers who are at fault. The NCCL feels that trials could be shortened and that jurors should be given proper recompense for their service.

Two years ago the council campaigned for compensation for housewives serving on juries, who have to pay for child care, but the government would not agree to pay up. Both Sun Alliance and Economic Insurance will take on housewives for their jury service, provided they can show that serving on a jury will cost them money.

Most standard holiday insurance policies cover the cost of cancellation or of having to return early because a member of the family is called for jury service. In many cases, to tell the court that a holiday has already been booked will be sufficient reason for postponement of your jury service, as would illness or an important examination.

Magistrates, judges, solicitors, barristers, police, prison staff and probation officers are all ineligible for jury service.

The registered minister of any recognised religion and vowed members of religious orders, such as nuns, are not obliged to serve on juries, as this might conflict with their conscience.

Some jobs entitle people to exemption from jury service as a right. These include MPs, full-time serving members of the forces, doctors, dentists, nurses, vets and pharmaceutical chemists. Those with an insufficient understanding of English or a physical disability can also be excused.

For everyone else jury service is deemed to be a duty, whether it causes upheaval at work and loss of earnings or not.



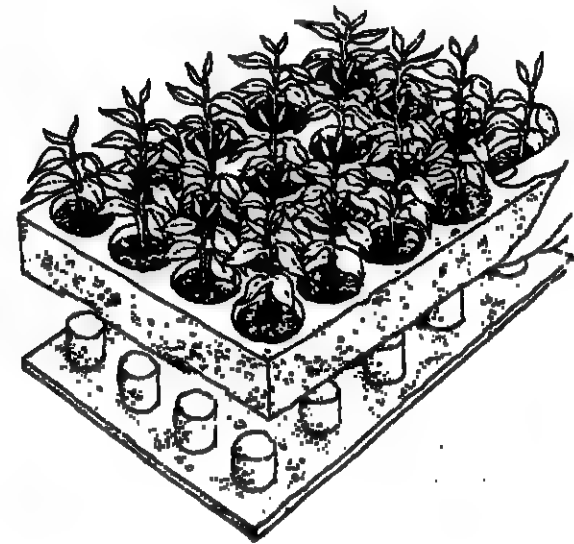
New from Suttons: Salpiglossis Ingrid, and Geranium Solo



From Carters: Lavatera Silver Cup, and Nicotiana Timberbell

Whanne that Aprille  
with his shoures sote  
The droghte of Marche  
hath perced to the rote  
... who's fooling whom?

Advice from Derek Senior on what  
to sow — and what not to sow —  
this month



Plantapak: drawing by Sharon Finmark

hands about six inches wide. Take the trouble to scatter the seeds about an inch apart and you won't need to attract carrot flies by thinning the seedlings, for the stronger ones will suppress the weaker, together with any weeds that germinate after each seedling has formed two true leaves. But do take care also to cover the seeds to a uniform depth. Research at the National Vegetable Research Station has shown that any lack of uniformity in crop size is almost entirely due to variability in the seed or in spacing, but to uneven depth of sowing.

Half-hardy flowers and vegetables can indeed be sown in the open, but not until well into next month. To get an early show of bloom in your flower beds and an adequate crop of tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, sweet corn, courgettes, and the like while the summer sun is still strong enough to ripen the fruits properly, you need to sow under glass or polythene in the latter half of this month, or indoors a week or two earlier.

Don't forget that potatoes are only half-hardy: they will sprout when the daily average temperature reaches 45 deg F, whereas sweet corn and the like need at least 50 deg, but they are just as liable to frost damage. So wait till the middle of the month before planting main crop sets, cover them with two or three inches of well tilled soil, and be prepared to draw more soil over them, or to lay newspapers on them, if frost threatens after the shoots have emerged. Early varieties should be protected from the start with cloches or polythene, but even so they will be damaged if a sharp frost comes when their foliage has grown high enough to touch their cover.

I raise my half-hardy and tender seedlings in well soaked Jiffy strips of small peat pots, or in Plantapaks — polystyrene slabs with holes in them. This obviates the need to prick off the seedlings as soon as the seed leaves have unfolded. (Don't leave this operation until the first true leaves have appeared — and therefore the roots have branched — or the seedlings will suffer an irreparable check.)

But whatever you do, don't water after sowing, even with a fine rose, or most of your carefully distributed seeds will be buried too deep or washed into a corner. Either make sure your seed compost is moist enough to yield a trickle when squeezed or (as I prefer) float your filled con-

tainers in tepid water until it seeps to the surface and then leave them to drain for a couple of days before sowing. But first ensure an even consistency in your compost by prodding the corners and outer edges of the containers with your fingers tips, filling the cavities and banging the containers on the bench to settle the compost down level. Press the seed lightly into the moistened compost, and cover it with compost or sharp sand sifted through a flour sieve — except in the case of very fine seed, which needs no cover at all. The text books say that you should then cover the containers with glass and newspaper until the seedlings emerge, but this traditional instruction dates from the pre-plastic era. Its essential purposes — to keep the surface layer of compost from drying out before the seeds germinate and to prevent the emerging seedlings from getting scorched — are better served by sliding the containers into translucent plastic freezer bags.

## Odd jobbing

by Hilary Applegate

A CORRESPONDENT asks how to prevent glasshouse sown seedlings becoming stunted and developing four weak stems. Seedlings develop in this way as a response to lack of light. The stem grows longer in an attempt to reach more adequate light levels where leaves will be able to manufacture food by photosynthesis. So how can we be sure that more light reaches the seedlings?

The most obvious remedy is to clean the greenhouse glass. Next, look at the position of the seedlings in the glasshouse: are they in a shaded corner, are they underneath the benching? Third, were the seeds sown so thickly that competition is forcing the seedlings upwards? And finally, were the covers removed from the seed trays immediately after germination?

## I LOVE MOSS — BUT NOT IN MY LAWN



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## Raising the wind to mend the roof

### YOUR MONEY LETTERS

answered by Margaret Dibben

MY FATHER is 83 and lives in his own house, probably worth £12,000. He looks after himself. The property now requires substantial repair which he cannot really afford. I am wondering whether it will be best to persuade him to pass the property to my brother and

myself with him retaining a life tenancy with responsibility for rates and insurance. As I see it this would enable us to raise the funds required to do the repairs. Please could you advise me. — A. E. Green.

IN THE circumstances I think you should advise your father to sell his property and buy a smaller, more modern house or flat with the proceeds of the sale. In this way you would overcome the need for you or your brother to raise funds to carry out the substantial repairs to which you refer and your father would be settled in a more manageable property. The alternative you suggest is possible and would not involve any capital transfer for tax implications, because

of the value of the property involved, but perhaps your father would prefer to maintain his independence and a property in a better state of repair might be a more profitable investment in the long run.

### Son and heir

I WISH to sell my home and buy another jointly with my son who has lived with me for twelve years since I became divorced. There will be no mortgage on the new property and he will be my sole beneficiary under my will when I die. Is this possible? I have also thought about buying the new home in his name now, so that there will be no problem about ownership

when I die. (I have a daughter and my husband around as well as my son.) The big difficulty here is what would happen to me if my son married and his wife wanted me out. Is there a way of doing it this way and guaranteeing me a home until death? — F. M. Herts.

I SUGGEST that you and your son buy the new property as joint tenants now. On your death the property will automatically pass to your son, the other joint tenant, regardless of the provisions of your will. In this way, during your lifetime there will be no possibility of anybody ousting you from your property and your wishes would be implemented on your death.

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1361-1362, 1363-1364, 1365-1366, 1367-1368, 1369-1370, 1371-1372, 1373-1374, 1375-1376, 1377-1378, 1379-1380, 1381-1382, 1383-1384, 1385-1386, 1387-1388, 1389-1390, 1391-1392, 1393-1394, 1395-1396, 1397-1398, 1399-1400, 1401-1402, 1403-1404, 1405-1406, 1407-1408, 1409-1410, 1411-1412, 1413-1414, 1415-1416, 1417-1418, 1419-1420, 1421-1422, 1423-1424, 1425-1426, 1427-1428, 1429-1430, 1431-1432, 1433-1434, 1435-1436, 1437-1438, 1439-1440, 1441-1442, 1443-1444, 1445-1446, 1447-1448, 1449-1450, 1451-1452, 1453-1454, 1455-1456, 1457-1458, 1459-1460, 1461



**As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be**


A black and white photograph of a long, multi-story building with many windows, likely a residential or institutional structure. The building has a classical architectural style with a prominent portico supported by columns. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like appearance.

German street restoration in Hull — picture by Denis Thorpe

These, then, are some of the reasons why quite modest older houses can cost so much to insure. If in doubt about whether your insurance is adequate, contact your building society or an insurance company. For real peace of mind, commission a qualified surveyor to go over the property and give an estimate of the rebuilding costs.

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# RADIO

**THE GUARDIAN** Saturday April 6 1985

## Channel 4

8 8 News: 7  
8 15 Sport o

35 **THE GREAT ZIEGFELD.** William Powell plays the legendary American showman, in superbly staged, Oscar-winning biography, made in 1936.

4 45 **DANGEROUS JOURNEY.** "Doubting Castle. Penultimate installment of the children's version of 'Pilgrim's Progress."

5 5 **BROOKSIDE.** Omnibus edition.

6 6 **THE MAX HEADROOM SHOW.** Channel Four's new rock video series this week featuring music by Max Headroom, King Crimson, Robert Voltaire, and hosted — not without the odd electronic hitch and hiccup — by Max, the proto-type computer-generated character.

6 30 **THE STORY OF ABBA.** The best-selling Swedish group, now disbanded, talk about the string of hit records that followed their 1974 success in the Eurovision Song Contest.

7 25 **K2 — THE ELUSIVE SUMMIT.** Last summer mountaineering film-makers Julie Tullis and Kurt Hohenberger — now in the throes of an attempt to reach the North-East ridge — recorded a Swedish expedition's assault on K2, the world's second highest peak.

8 30 **GOD ROT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.** After wrapping up Wagner and giving us his view of Puccini, Tony Palmer turns his attention to George Frideric Handel in this new musical biography, marking the composer's tercentenary. Written by John Osborne, it stars Trevor Howard as the aged, ailing Handel, expiring from apoplexy after an atrocious amateur performance of the Messiah. The music is played by the English Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras, with Valerie Masterson, John Shirley-Quirk, Emma Kirkby among the soloists.

10 40 **ALL ABOUT EVE.** Joseph L. Mankiewicz's witty, cynical study of the theatrical rat-race world of Bette Davis as the temperamental stage star getting her come-uppance via insidiously creepy usurper Anne Baxter, plus George Sanders, Celeste Holm, Marilyn Monroe. Made in 1950, it won six Oscars. 11 Close.

S4C: 2 0 pm Hey Good Looking! 2 15 7 Up  
3 0 Reprecussions. 4 5 Americans at War  
5 5 The West. 6 5 The West. 7 5 The West.  
8 5 2 pm Newyddion. 7 45 Sian. 8 5 Sian  
9 5 Portreadn. 8 50 Pedwar ar Bedwar. 9 25  
Maes Chwarae. 10 10 Canwio. 10 40 Ffilm  
The Browzing Version. 1951 drama with  
Michael Redgrave. 12 15 Diwedd.

[illegible]

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**Channel 4**

● 6 pm Film: *Go West* (1925) with Buster Keaton. 2 15 St Mark's Gospel recited by Alec McCowen.

● 8 10 **DANGEROUS JOURNEY:** 3. Final candle-length instalment of the Pilgrim's Progress for young people.

● 4 45 **THE AMATEUR NATURALIST:** The Cost of High Living. Penultimate reshown episode of the series finds the Durvill investigating the wildlife of the Rockies. News summary, weather.

● 5 15 **PAINTING THE WARMTH OF THE SUN:** 1. Stives Standing at three part series coinciding with the Tate Gallery's St Ives exhibition, and examining the Cornish seaside town's influential role as seedbed for developments in modern British art from the 1930s onwards. Narrated by Tim Pigott-Smith, it looks first at St Ives' long tradition as a colony for earlier artists drawn by the sunnier culture and the bright Atlantic light. Turner and Whistler among them.

● 6 15 **INTERNATIONAL VOLLEYBALL:** Cule, East Germany, Canada. Four's coverage of the world's second most popular sport takes up again with the first of four matches from the Oceano Dynamo Tournament, the first international meet since the Olympics.

● 7 15 **PEOPLE OF THE GREAT SAND FACE:** Anthropologist Paul Myburgh and his fiancée Anita Van der Merwe spent a year living with the last surviving band of wild bushmen in Botswana's Kalahari Desert, wearing hide loin-cloths, eating hyena or beetles, to make this extraordinary documentary about a gentle and primitive people — now being forced by Africa's terrible drought to abandon their ancient nomadic ways.

● 9 15 **GUTTARRA** Italian Breach continues the history of the Spanish classical guitar.

● 9 45 23 Up. Continuing the repeat showing of Granada's award-winning documentary strand, with the young adults first filmed as seven-year-olds in 1994 looking back over the past 29 years, and telling us how their lives have worked out. See the stories on now.

● 1 1 **THE SECRET PARTNER:** Stewart Gordan's story of a man who is actively trying to prove that he wasn't the one who robbed the company safe, in spite of his murky past, in Basil Dearden's 1961 thriller. 12 40 Close.

● 5 pm The Living Body. 2 35 Look What It Can Do. 3 5 Film: *The Sign of the Cross*. 1932 epic with Fredric March, Elisabeth Lind, Clodette Colbert and Charles Laughton. 15 10 The Story of Abba. 4 15 International Volleyball. 7 15 Side Starred. 30 Newyddion. 7 35 Nos Sul. 8 15 Sulwyn. 15 Almanac. 8 45 Dechrau Canu. Dechrau Canurol. 9 25 Galwad I'r Genedl. 9 50 Canuwin. 10 20 As the Years Pass, As the Days Go By. 11 20 Samuel Beckett: Silence to Silence. 12 45 Diwedd.

● Morning Womanship. 10 9 The Passion of Christ. 11 9 The Passion of Christ. 12 9 The Passion of Christ. 1 10 The Magic Planet. 2 10 The Magic Planet. 3 10 The Magic Planet. 4 10 The Magic Planet. 5 10 The Magic Planet. 6 10 The Magic Planet. 7 10 The Magic Planet. 8 10 The Magic Planet. 9 10 The Magic Planet. 10 10 The Magic Planet. 11 10 The Magic Planet. 12 10 The Magic Planet. 1 10 The Magic Planet. 2 10 The Magic Planet. 3 10 The Magic Planet. 4 10 The Magic Planet. 5 10 The Magic Planet. 6 10 The Magic Planet. 7 10 The Magic Planet. 8 10 The Magic Planet. 9 10 The Magic Planet. 10 10 The Magic Planet. 11 10 The Magic Planet. 12 10 The Magic Planet. 1 10 The Magic Planet. 2 10 The Magic Planet. 3 10 The Magic Planet. 4 10 The Magic Planet. 5 10 The Magic Planet. 6 10 The Magic Planet. 7 10 The Magic Planet. 8 10 The Magic Planet. 9 10 The Magic Planet. 10 10 The Magic Planet. 11 10 The Magic Planet. 12 10 The Magic Planet. 1 10 The Magic Planet. 2 10 The Magic Planet. 3 10 The 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Ruling councillors carry on their budget feud in private while the opposition gets down to business

# Tories outwit Labour group to set a legal rate

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Members of the ruling Labour group in the rate-capped London borough of Lewisham were yesterday learning to live with the embarrassment of missing the council meeting at which opposition Conservatives passed a legal rate.

The accident happened on Thursday night, amid riotous scenes at Lewisham town hall. When the 38 Labour councillors arrived to start the council meeting, it emerged that the fragile compromise they had agreed to cope with the rate-capping crisis was not holding together. Without even starting the meeting, they repaired to a committee room down the corridor to sort out a new deal.

This left the 26 Tories twid-

dling their thumbs. They had already been outraged by an attempt to hold the council meeting had been abandoned because the town hall had been taken over by demonstrators urging the Labour councillors not to abandon their stance of refusing to fix a rate within the terms of the Government's rate-capping and grant-fixing system.

Elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent similar pandemonium on Thursday evening. But, in spite of them, the foyers and stairways outside the chamber were ringing to the sounds of slogans. The Tories decided on a pincer attack. Without letting Labour members know, they appointed a chairman and put through a motion passing the legal maximum rate.

"We were fed up after waiting 40 minutes for what we had been led to believe would be a normal and orderly council meeting," said the leader of the Conservative opposition, Mrs Peggy King. "There were 150 demonstrators inside and outside the chamber and the mayor was refusing to come out of his room until they were removed."

"On the spur of the moment, we decided to go ahead without the Labour councillors and passed our own budget. We set a rate of 235p in the pound. The chief executive and the borough solicitor advised us that our action was more legal than illegal, but we are not quite sure what will happen next."

After much agonising a new compromise was being hammered out. Like the previous one, it involved Labour members sacrificing cherished principles that there should be no rent increases and no cuts in

jobs and services. The new deal was sufficiently vague about the cuts that enough left-wingers could be carried with it.

The Labour group was meanwhile completing its discussions in ignorance of what was happening in the chamber. Since the Tory rate resolution was unanimous, there were no division bells. Even if there had been it is unlikely that they could have been distinguished from the security alarm system which was intermittently sounding.

Mr Ron Stockbridge, the Labour leader, has called a meeting of the ruling policy committee early next week to discuss how to pick up the

pieces. Although the Government's rate-cap income limit suggests that spending must be cut out from Labour's £83 million plan to only £78 million it is possible that less swinging arrangements can be made by use of creative accounting techniques.

Several Labour councillors thought it was unlikely that the legality of the Tory rate could be challenged since the Conservatives had a quorum. They acknowledged that Labour's elementary procedural mistake was to fail to start the council meeting and adjourn it to allow the group its further deliberations.

One group which is likely to suffer from Labour's confusion is council tenants. Although Labour had agreed rent increases of at least £1 a week,

it appears that the Tories have put through a large increase. It is not certain whether the minute-taker got what it was.

Some Labour councillors thought the result might be no bad thing, since the Tories could now be blamed for cuts which Labour had been preparing to make itself. Others pointed out that, if Labour was to stay in office, it still has all the hard decisions to make about where the cuts should fall.

Mr Ken Terry, chairman of Lewisham Union, said there would be no action against any council decision to raise rents or cut jobs and services.

Labour-controlled Haringey, North London, continued to defy the Government when it voted again on Thursday night to defer making a rate.

## Reagan's Managua peace initiative doomed

Continued from page one

move was that its prime purpose was to break the Reagan deadlock over so-called covert aid to the three anti-Sandinista rebel groups by revealing the US stance again on Capitol Hill.

As with the successful linking of the controversial missile vote with the Geneva arms talks, the President is negotiating a deal which he will be the judge and during Congress to throw a spanner into the works.

What Mr Reagan has done is to reject these advisers who urged him to support the Contra aid issue until late spring. After consulting congressional leaders who told him that as things stood his \$14 million request was "dead in the water" he has again upped the stakes with a dramatic revival of an offer first made by the rebels from San Jose, Costa Rica, on March 1, and promptly rejected by Nicaragua.

Mr Reagan said the talks would be held "with the goal of restoring democracy through free elections". There is little in it for the Sandinistas, who have held their own elections — and won them — and arguably even less for the Contras.

It is a crucial part of Mr Reagan's policy that the Congress should release the \$14 million aid, which was blocked last year, but that it should only be used for what he calls "food, clothing, medicine and other support for survival" — not arms pending a negotiating deadline of June 1. The congressional votes will take place between April 23 and 29.

If Mr Reagan judges after 40 days of supposed talks that there is no prospect of where, then he will lift the restriction on the Contra coming before guns, although congressional critics were pointing out yesterday that this attempt to make the Contra's consciences over the arms aid inevitably leaves the rebels with other money to spend on hardware.

Mr Healey, the Labour Foreign Affairs spokesman, has accused the magazine of quoting him without permission in an interview in the May issue, out next week. Penthouse has denied the claim.

In an article by staff journalist Cathy Galvin Mr Healey says: "She can lead the Tory party because she resembles the average public schoolboy of childhood fantasy — a mixture and the enigmatic Miss Fleggle."

"You know long patent leather boots, a whip and a black corset."

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## Cruise marches begin

By Gareth Parry

Peace campaigners set out in three separate marches yesterday, bound for the cruise missile base at Moleworth, Cambridgeshire, at the start of a four-day Easter protest by CND. The general secretary, Mr Bruce Kent, said he would "certainly support" attempts by protesters to break into the base.

The chairman of CND, Mrs Joan Ruddock, led 300 people from Leicester, another 250 were given an official send off by the Mayor of Cambridge, while a further 500 set off from Stevenage, Hertfordshire. They were quickly joined along the route by hundreds of other anti-nuclear protesters.

The last of the marches are expected to reach Moleworth on Sunday around 4pm when they will attend religious services and an all-night candlelit vigil around the base's seven-mile perimeter.

At least 20,000 demonstrators are expected to attend the Moleworth protest, says Mr Kent. He would approve of attempts to breach the fence. "I would certainly support it in the sense that what is going on in the base is illegal," he said.

He stressed, however, that such an action was "not part of our plan." But he added: "It is a very critical national issue that we are taking in cruise missiles that belong to another country. It is a very dangerous thing for this country. I hope that people will go beyond the demonstration and think about the issues, which are very important ones."

Worried farmers have taken aerial photographs of their land around the missile base, and are warning they will sue if crops of wheat and barley are damaged during the demonstration.

The Government has told the National Farmers Union that it will not guarantee to pay compensation. The NFU plans to take another set of pictures after the protest. If a comparison shows damage to crops, the NFU says it will take civil action against CND, the police and the Ministry of Defence.

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ON THE RUN: Contestants in the annual Devices to Westminster canoe race (above) carry their craft along a turgid at blocked point in the Kennet and Avon Canal. The race finishes today and tomorrow. (Picture by Frank Martin). In Aberystwyth (below), a bullock is caught after escaping from a market and panicking shoppers, damaging cars, and smashing a shop window.

## M1 blocked by 32-mile traffic jam

Continued from page one

by taking to the hard shoulder in an attempt to get off the motorway. With 16 miles between junctions 14 and 15, there was no escape and many cars overturned.

At ports and airports the work to rule by customs men did not cause any long delays, although the situation is expected to get worse.

Mr Leslie Christie, the general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represented 5,000 of the 6,000 customs men, said there would be significant delays and disruption later in the weekend.

Men at London's airports and the channel ports had voted by a 2 to 1 majority for the work to rule in support of a 15 per cent pay claim. They had been offered 4.4 per cent.

The cargo service from

The cargo service from

The cargo service from

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At Fishguard, 250 holiday-makers were stranded when Sealink overbooked the 2.30 am Irish ferry. Sealink said the passengers would have to wait 12 hours because a ticket did not guarantee a passage.

## PM fails to soothe Malaysia

Continued from page one

Dr Mahathir made clear that Britain could expect no special favours in seeking to win contracts in Malaysia, but also pointed out that Malaysia's "look East" policy of development did not necessarily restrict it to buying only in the East. The Malaysian Government is pleased with a rise in British investment and showed interest in attracting further British finance for its manufacturing industries.

Dr Mahathir also expressed satisfaction with the interest shown by British Universities in new arrangements which his Government intends to introduce for Malaysian students planning to study in the UK. The Government is proposing to set up universities which would take students for the first two years of their studies before moving to the UK.

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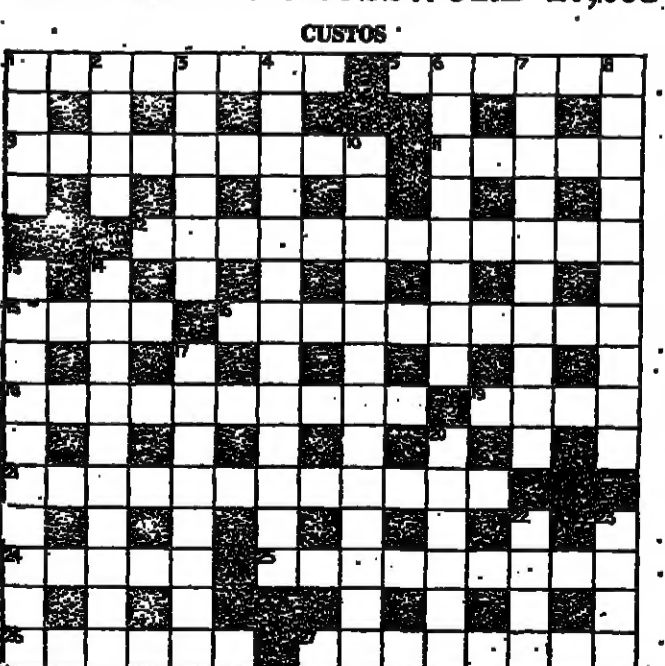
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## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,203



- ACROSS**
- 1 Follower of Garibaldi, rebels' leader, dithers badly (3-5).
  - 5 Share certificates with head of Treasury's handwriting (6).
  - 9 Something chewy and unsubstantial a simpleton rejected (6-3).
  - 11 Unsuccessful chap's stinger, having lost capital (5).
  - 12 Obstructed when carrying corn, the perverse (5-7).
  - 13 For this oak I'll need a dictionary, not an image (4).
  - 16 Vegetables pull back the curtains (3).
  - 18 State's spiritual leader, one gripping iron, swinging (10).
  - 19 A cad infiltrating the elite (4).
  - 21 Swaps ten rings, each intricately fashioned (12).
  - 24 Composer making heads of government rap, in ecstasy, generally (6).
  - 25 Attendant goes around burning minister's home (9).
  - 26 It's small and dainty — pamper it with energy (6).
- DOWN**
- 1, 2 A hitch before one makes new sound-track of drum-rolls (3-1-4).
  - 3 Legal term for extremes of hostility surrounding wicked liar (6).
  - 4 This prig's rare, in a way, in a recorder's office (13).
  - 6 Everything put up in the wood is breaking down (8).
  - 7 Obviously suggests Auntie's worried about vice (10).
  - 8 Story about artist, Diana and divine is a lie (10).
  - 10 Attractive guide for wandering travellers? (13).
  - 13 Marrying causes temporary stoppage in rearing dog (8,2).
  - 14 Elegant writer, a handsome woman, given appointment, we hear (10).
  - 17 Father engaged in a scrap causes scare (8).
  - 20 Enlist again and reply to charge (6).
  - 22, 23 Members exposed concerning payment in club (4,4).
- Solution on Monday**

## THE WEATHER

### Warm with showers

A DEPRESSION will be slow moving to NW of British Isles. A showery SW airstream will spread across most areas.

London, E Anglia, SE and E England: Scattered showers, sun, some rain. Wind SW, moderate. Rainy warm. Max temp 12-14°C, min 8-10°C.

Cardiff, E Anglia, SE and E England: Scattered showers, sun, some rain. Wind SW, moderate. Rainy warm. Max temp 12-14°C, min 8-10°C.

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